TTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*

R. D. THOMPSON, - *Business Manager.*

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Pain Paint.
Pain Paint,
Pain Annihilator,
Pain Annihilator.
Taylor's Pain Paint and Pain Annihilator sold wholesale and retail at Fleming's Drugstore, 68 Wood street. TWF

Sheeting
of Pillow Casings, all widths, cheap, at Barker's.

Pure old Rye Whisky.
Pure Old Rye Whisky,
Pure Old Rye Whisky,
Finest French Brandy, Holland Gin,
Finest French Brandy, Holland Gin,
Port, Sherry and California Wines,
Port, Sherry and California Wines,
Catawba Wines,
Catawba Wines,
English and Scotch Ales, Dublin Stout.
Of the above goods we have undoubtedly the finest and most complete stock in the city. McClarran & McKennan, Druggist, 88 Market street.

Table Linens, Napkins and Doylies,
White and colored, in great variety and cheap, at Barker's.

Hot Air Furnaces
and Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co., 75 Liberty street. snw

White Piques.
at Barker's.

The Marshall & Mittner Piano.
These indispensable instruments, now so much sought after, are sold only by Hoffman, Horne & Co., No. 91 Fifth street.

These New Dress Goods
opened at Barker's this day.

Patent Medicines.
For all genuine Patent Medicines, at low prices, go to McClarran & McKennan's, 88 Market street, and you will save money. tf

Organdies.
Jaconets and Lawns, at Barker's, this day.

Havana Tobacco,
Yara, New York State, Connecticut, Leaf Tobacco, Branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

One Sale
Superior qua ity Russian Crash, for 12½ cents, at Barker's.

Fine Grates,
Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 75 Liberty street. snw

Country Merchants
Will gain money in buying dry goods by examining the stock and prices at Barker's.

Trunks, Trunks,
At John Bell's, No. 89 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Jaconet.
Cambric, Swiss, Book and Nainsook Muslins, plain striped, check and figured, at Barker's.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.
We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 60 Market street. tf

Parlor Stoves,
Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 75 Liberty street. snw

Dry Goods at Wholesale.
Less than Eastern prices, and in full assortment at Barker's.

Joseph Horne & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Straw Goods, Ribbons, Notions, Trimming and Hosiery, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

Linen Towels,
And Toweling, cheap, at Barker's.

The Celebrated
Triumph Cook Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 75 Liberty street. snw

Remember
Those beautiful prints, 12½ cents, opened at Barker's this day.

Don't Forget
The 12½ cent Shirting Muslin to-day at Barker's.

Bequets.
At J. R. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street. cod

For Silks,
Go to Barker's.

The Daily Commercial

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* raises a new question as to the effect of the impeachment. Will Mr. Johnson be Vice President again, after being removed from the Presidency for high crimes and misdemeanors? In other words, will he return to preside over the same body which have declared him guilty? The *Enquirer* is afraid—and the *Enquirer* inclines to the affirmative. The Cincinnati *Chronicle* thinks the Senate will be willing to take the risk.

THE Boston *Post*, speaking for the New England Democracy, speaks as follows of Mr. Seymour's anti-Fenilton speech: The speech of Horatio Seymour in the New York Democratic State Convention is that of a calm and wise statesman, in whom from time to time the people have come to look as to give a value to his public utterances far above that of the herd of partisan declaimers now in the public service.

THE Charleston, South Carolina, *Daily News*, feels very sore over the New Hampshire election. It says: "New Hampshire gone to the devil by the usual majority!" Such was the brief dispatch from one of our attentive special correspondents. To us of the South it should teach the bitter lesson, how we are the victims of prejudice existing in the North, and that our deliverance, if it can only be accomplished by a general political reaction in the Northern States may be far distant.

THE Mobile *Tribune* calls attention to the fact that the price of cotton has steadily risen during the last month from thirteen cents a pound to twenty-four. It remarks that the oldest and shrewdest cotton men of Mobile confess themselves unable to account for this remarkable advance. Some think it due to a miscalculation of the Liverpool dealers as to the amount of the cotton crop of this country; others see in it only one of those phenomena of speculation, which are as inexplicable as they are common, and refer similar scenes in the face of the enemy. This explanation is not satisfactory, but it is apparently the best that can at present be given.

A STATEMENT has been extensively published to the effect that the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Suchet Mauran vs. the Alliance Insurance Company, delivered on Monday last by Justice Nelson, involved the question of the political relations of the rebel States to the Federal Union. The question to be decided was whether a capture made by them in the Mississippi river near its mouth, at the commencement of hostilities, was a capture within the meaning of a clause in an insurance policy. The Court held that it was a capture within that clause, whether the captors were recognized belligerents or not, and whether they were a government *de jure* or *de facto*; that if made by the power governing, and having jurisdiction and control of the property, the capture was within the excepting clause of the policy. Nothing was decided, nor does the opinion attempt to consider the judicial relations of the rebellious States toward the Federal Government during the conflict or at the present time.

FEARFUL stories are told in the Mexican papers of the deeds of a brigand leader named Leon Chavez, whose crimes thus far have been without a parallel in the history of that persecuted nation. One of his recent exploits is thus narrated by a Guadalajara correspondent: "A short time since, while attending a dance in one of the San Pedro gardens, several of the beautiful daughters of our wealthiest families were seized by a large number of masked villains and carried away. The mother of Miss T. was found at the same garden a raving maniac; her hair had been shaven, her breast cut open and her person violated, and reason dethroned through the horrible deed. She was nearly naked. On her was found a letter from Chavez, saying that unless $200,000 in gold was sent to his camp in the mountains west of Guadalajara all of the ladies would be treated as similarly treated. The money was sent, and after Chavez had received it—and it had to be carried to him on a mule with a single servant—he and his companions fell upon the latter, and outraged them. They then tied them on to mules and left them in charge of the servant who brought them the money."

A PARIS correspondent scandalizes American ladies resident in that city, by saying that they have the reputation in the French club houses of being "the queerest, fastest and lousest, most amusing and questionable females that civilization, or the want of it, has yet produced." He adds that in the lists published in sensational papers of women seen at the opera or theater, the names of unmarried American ladies appear in juxtaposition with those of leaders of the *demi monde*. This fact is worse for French notions than for the customs of our country, in whom from time to time it is to be encouraged as to give a value to his public utterances far above that of the herd of partisan declaimers now in the public service.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1868. NO. 158.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Collision between Freight Trains---Funeral of Ex-Gov. Ford---Temperance Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 16, 1868.

A collision occurred yesterday a short distance east of this city, on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, between two freight trains. Two engines and several cars were pretty badly smashed up. The engineers jumped from their engines when they saw the collision was inevitable. No person hurt.

The remains of the late ex-Lieutenant Governor Thomas H. Ford were buried yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies by the Mansfield bar. Services were performed by Rev. J. A. Mudge, of the Methodist Church, assisted by Revs. J. E. Twitchell and David Hall, of the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches. After the services, Colonel B. Burns, in behalf of the bar, pronounced a brief eulogy over the remains. They were then exposed to view for a few minutes, when they were borne to the cemetery and deposited beside his first wife and several members of his family who lie buried.

The temperance meeting yesterday, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, was very largely attended, and much earnestness exhibited. Several speeches were made by the clergy of the city, and strong resolutions passed unanimously looking to the use of moral and legal measures for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Virginia Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

RICHMOND, VA., March 16, 1868.

The ordinance to prevent the sacrifice of property by forced sales was laid over under the rules by a tie vote. The counties were divided into school districts, and provisions made for the election of trustees. The report of the Committee on Finance to provide means to pay the Convention was recommitted, after an animated discussion. All members absent unless sick are to forfeit their *per diem* hereafter. Provision is made for the pay of county and corporation officers, and increase their number by legislation. The afternoon session was consumed in a discussion whether the Hustings Judges shall be elected by the people or the Legislature, and what population shall entitle a town or city to a Judge. Of one hundred and five members only fifty-eight answered to-day on important questions.

South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, March 16.—An attempt was made in the Convention to-day to remove disability from all persons in the State, but failed. An ordinance was incorporated in the Constitution invalidating contracts based on slave property. Also, one opening public schools and colleges to both races.

Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Georgia, March 16.—Active preparations are being made by both parties for a thorough canvass of the State previous to the approaching election. It is not yet ascertained whether Judge Leonard will accept the nomination for Governor, but it is presumed he will. The main fight will be for Federal and State officers, as it is believed the relief and homestead ordinances will carry the Constitution.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 16.—A meeting was held to-day by about 1,500 negroes. R. B. Bullock was nominated for Governor; H. V. Chef for Congress from the First District; Charles H. Hopkins for Mayor; A. A. Bradley, a colored lawyer, formerly of Boston, was nominated for State Senator.

North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, March 16.—The committee on revision of the new constitution reported to-day, recommending some slight amendments to articles before adopted, and the ordinances will be passed. To-morrow the constitution will be read and signed by the delegates. The Convention will adjourn to meet at the call of the President. The ordinance is ordered that the election on constitution and for officers under it be held on the 21st, 22d and 23d of April. The financial provisions of the new Constitution are as follows: No State debt shall be created except—First, that the debt shall be inviolate and never questioned. Second, that the General Assembly shall provide by adequate taxation for the prompt payment of interest. Third, that the credit of the State shall not be loaned for any new work without a direct vote of the people. Fourth, that no new debt shall be created unless the bill creating the same shall levy a special tax to pay the interest annually. Fifth, that no payment of interest shall commence on January 1, 1868. Adjourned.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 16.—Major Gen. Meade and staff are here, and will remain two or three days. It is understood Meade is here on business in connection with the political condition of Alabama.

Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, March 16.—The Convention adopted the report of the Committee on Education.

MOUNT VERNON.

Burglary Sunday Night---$550 in Money and a Watch Stolen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MOUNT VERNON, O., March 16, 1868.—On Sunday evening, March 15, between the hours of eight and nine, the house of Dennis Miller, in this city, was entered by burglars and robbed. The burglars obtained about three hundred and fifty dollars in money, part of it being in gold and silver. They also took an Elgin gold watch, a present to Miss Mary Miller by Charles Passe'g, just before his death. Mr. Miller's family were all absent at church at the time of the robbery. On their departure the burglars left on one of the beds up-stairs the axe of Mr. Miller, which had been procured from the wood-house. The axe no doubt was to have been used in case of opposition being made by any of the inmates. No clue as yet has been obtained towards identifying the burglars.

WOOSTER, OHIO.

Young Man Stabbed by Roughs---Police Overpowered.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, OHIO, March 16, 1868.—A party of roughs, in a drunken spree yesterday, after breaking the doors and windows of several houses, got into a quarrel with a young man named Clark, which resulted in Clark being very seriously stabbed two or three times, which may prove fatal. The roughs fled for the country immediately, and were pursued by the police, who overtook them and a brisk skirmish ensued. The police were overpowered and obliged to retreat. The roughs are still at large.

VALPARAISO, IND.

Premeditated Shooting Affair---The Parties Arrested.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VALPARAISO, IND., March 16, 1868.

A premeditated shooting affair occurred yesterday some three miles out in the country, between a man named Caln Austin and another named George Jackson, the former shooting two or three bullet holes through the latter's clothes as he was passing by Austin's house. The cause of the trouble was seduction on the part of Jackson of Austin's daughter. Both parties have been arrested to answer the charge.

AQUATICS.

Walter Brown Challenges Hamill and Conlter.

It will be seen by the following that Mr. Walter Brown is not yet "satisfied:"

EDITOR WILKES' SPIRIT: Not being satisfied with the result of my last match with James Hamill at Newburg, which came off too late in the season to be renewed in '67, I hereby challenge Mr. Hamill to row me a single-scull race, five miles, for five hundred dollars a side, upon *any waters that may be mutually agreed upon.*

I enclose two hundred dollars ($200) as an earnest of my intention, and if it has been that amount is covered, I will meet Mr. Hamill, or his friends, at the office of the *Spirit*, to arrange necessary preliminaries, at any time they may designate within two weeks.

This challenge is open to Henry Coulter, upon the terms named above. Waiting a speedy answer, I remain, very respectfully,

WALTER BROWN.

THE farmers in Indiana who universally gave discouraging reports of the wheat crop prospect over the State a fortnight ago, now state that the fine rains and warm weather since then are bringing it forward remarkably, and in many places where they believed it entirely killed before.

XLth CONGRESS.

Amendment of the Currency Act.

Bill Relative to Supreme Court.

District Court at Parkersburg.

THE TAX ON MANUFACTURES.

SURVEY OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHAIR submitted a petition from the South Carolina Convention for the repeal of duty on rice.

Also, a communication from the Georgia Convention asking an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, to be used for repairs on and the construction of certain roads; both referred.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties, and also to the pension bill, which had been disagreed to by the House.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an order providing that the minutes of the proceedings in secret session during the trial of impeachment be furnished to reporters. Objection being made, it went over.

Mr. CATTELL, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill amendatory to the currency act of June 3d, 1864. It provides that it shall be unlawful for National Banks located in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or any of the cities named in section three of said act, to pay interest on balances of any other National Banks, or offer any inducement other than the prompt and correct transaction of business in order to secure such deposit, under penalty of having their affairs wound up by the Comptroller of the Currency, according to the provision of section fifty of the act above mentioned. It further provides that every National bank selected as a depository of public money shall deposit United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States as security for such deposits, and whenever the public money so deposited shall exceed ninety per centum of the par value of bonds held by the Treasurer as security, it shall be his duty to reduce the amount of said deposits to a sum not exceeding ninety per centum of the bonds. The officers are required to accept no money or valuable considerations of any kind as an inducement to obtain or be allowed to retain the deposit of public money is to be punished by fine not less than $1,000, or imprisonment for not less than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported House bill to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax, with an amendment retaining the tax on turpentine, coffee, roasted or ground, and all articles intended as substitutes for coffee, on spices, mustard, refined sugar, and on products of sugar refineries, on sugar candy and confectionery, on diamonds, emeralds, precious stones and imitations, and on all jewelry. The bill leaves tax on leaf tobacco, cigars, snuff, and all others the stamp duties are unchanged. He gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

Mr. FOWLER introduced a bill to provide for the survey of the Mississippi river. Referred to the Committee on Territories. It requires the Chief Engineer of the Army to have made a complete survey of the Mississippi river from Cape Girardeau, exemplifying all its topographical features on either bank within such limits as may be necessary to determine a proper location of levees, and that he shall decide the lines for permanent levees in the following districts, namely: On the east bank, first from the mouth of the Ohio to Memphis, and in such portions of Kentucky and Tennessee as may require levees; second, from Memphis to the mouth of Yazoo river; third, from Vicksburg to New Orleans, and such portions as may require levees; fourth, from New Orleans as far towards the mouth as the lands which are to be reclaimed from overflow will justify the extension of a levee. On the west bank, first, Cape Girardeau to the mouth of St. Francis river; second, from Helena to the mouth of White river; third, from Napoleon to the mouth of Red river; fourth, thence as far down as are to be reclaimed will justify the extension of a levee. The chief engineer is authorized to employ such engineers and laborers, and use such appliances as may be necessary for the work, to defray the expenses of which $100,000 is appropriated. He also is required to report as soon as practicable his estimates of the cost of levees located on the lines of permanent security, of such dimension as will reduce them to cause against the greatest probable overflow, with the lands which will be reclaimed from overflow in each district by the construction of such levees. The bill also provides for the completion of the hydrographic and topographical survey of the Mississippi, from Cape Girardeau to the Gulf, and appropriates for present expenses of that work fifty thousand dollars.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the Senate took up the bill relating to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. JOHNSON advocated the bill at length.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a verbal amendment, the effect of which is to provide that no subsidy of United States bonds shall be allowed this branch beyond the allowance on one hundred miles, which bonds are already authorized by law.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to postpone the bill, for the purpose of taking up the deficiency appropriation bill, which was not agreed to, 23 to 30.

Mr. ANTHONY spoke at length against the bill.

Messrs. POMEROY and HOWARD replied to Mr. Conkling, and after further discussion by Mr. EDMUNDS and others, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States, bills were introduced and referred. One by Mr. BOYER to fix and establish the number of Judges in the Supreme Court, which provides that no vacancies befilled until the number of Associate Justices are reduced to six.

Providing for saving of expenses in the legislative department.

Refunding the amount paid by private subscriptions towards the improvement of the harbor of Michigan City.

Providing for a District Court at Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Providing that officers of the army, including the Veteran Reserve Corps, be entitled to be retired under the same conditions as officers wounded in the regular army.

To promote American commerce by enacting tonnage to be collected on vessels from foreign ports, allowing drawbacks on shipbuilders' materials, and repealing the first section of the act of July 14, 1862.

For collection of revenue upon the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers.

Mr. FINE presented a memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature for the reimbursement of Milwaukee for certain expenditures on her harbor.

Mr. GARFIELD presented the petition of one hundred and nine merchant citizens of Cleveland, asking that the Constitution be so amended as to abolish the office of President of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ROSS offered a preamble and sixteen resolutions, reciting that the Fortieth Congress has been charged with disloyalty to the Government, and with a purpose to subvert and destroy the essential principles and just balances on which it rests, and declaring the Constitution is the supreme paramount law of the land; that Congress will faithfully execute the same and vigorously maintain the essential and fundamental principles of free government; that Congress will oppose all efforts to render the military independent of the civil power; that it is necessary to determine a proper location of levees, and that he shall decide the lines for permanent levees in the following districts, namely: On the east bank, first from the mouth of the Ohio to Memphis, and in such portions of Kentucky and Tennessee as may require levees; second, from Memphis to the mouth of Yazoo river; third, from Vicksburg to New Orleans, and such portions as may require levees; fourth, from New Orleans as far towards the mouth as the lands which are to be reclaimed from overflow will justify the extension of a levee. On the west bank, first, Cape Girardeau to the mouth of St. Francis river; second, from Helena to the mouth of White river; third, from Napoleon to the mouth of Red river; fourth, thence as far down as are to be reclaimed will justify the extension of a levee. The chief engineer is authorized to employ such engineers and laborers, and use such appliances as may be necessary for the work, to defray the expenses of which $100,000 is appropriated. He also is required to report as soon as practicable his estimates of the cost of levees located on the lines of permanent security, of such dimension as will reduce them to cause against the greatest probable overflow, with the lands which will be reclaimed from overflow in each district by the construction of such levees. The bill also provides for the completion of the hydrographic and topographical survey of the Mississippi, from Cape Girardeau to the Gulf, and appropriates for present expenses of that work fifty thousand dollars.

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Mr. JOHNSON

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars repeatedly reprint them with credit. There is within fairly reprint them with credit. There is within fairly five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

THE reports concerning the condition of THADDEUS STEVENS's health are of a character to awaken grave apprehensions. He has been declining for several days.

THE snow in the mountains is causing a flood in the Allegheny, which bids fair to be very great. Our dispatches in the river department will acquaint the reader of the stage of the water at different places.

IN 1862 Mr. PENDLETON was in Congress and opposed greenbacks on the ground that they would be an unconstitutional issue. Now he is for issuing them to an almost unlimited extent, to pay all we owe. Having made the exchange, the debt will still remain, with the greenbacks redeemable in gold. Is it Mr. PENDLETON's game to pay the debt by pleading the unconstitutionality of all the greenbacks?

THE writer of the communication in another column on the importance of providing for the indigent insane, brings before the public and the Legislature a subject which should enlist their active sympathies. The bounty of the State should be so dispensed as to embrace the indigent and friendless; and we hope the Legislature will take good care to insert in the appropriation bill a provision that will insure for them a share in the State's munificence.

THE report by the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of the views of Mr. WADE, published in another column, will be read with decided interest, now that it is pretty certain that he will shortly carry them with him into the White House, to become the policy of the government. It will be seen that he does not hesitate to avow decided Tariff sentiments. And just here, we will say that if he does become the President, it is altogether likely that one of the stiffest Tariff men in the country will be one of his Cabinet.

SOMETHING like a new Rebellion appears to have been organized in Tennessee. Bolder and better organized than elsewhere in the South, the unreconstructed in that State prove the necessity of relaxing nothing in behalf of those who were defeated in the attempt to overthrow the Government. The hands which smote the Confederacy into atoms, will have enough to do for some time yet. It will require time to destroy the influences which plunged the South into the Rebellion; and they who put the Rebellion down, if they would not see their labors come to naught, must stand shoulder to shoulder still.

IN a recent communication, Mr. JAY COOKE showed that the United States bonds were held mainly by the middle classes, and not by the capitalists; consequently any depreciation would fall on somebody else than the rich. In verification of this statement, in its application to that part of the country, the Chicago *Post* says:

> Take our own city as a partial answer to the question. How many of the people here hold bonds? Be aware of these evidences of debt. Mr. Newberry, who runs up into the millions, has but a few thousand bonds. Mr. Ogden's system is barren asset. If F. W. Fuch is no gulleteer of bonds as of sound huge and healthy proportions, he is not a man to be found in broad cloth. Mr. Scammon has not, we are told, a dividend in the bank to clip. Peter Page, Esq., is the very rarest man, with one exception in the person of Mr. Haddock, known to us, who has invested large accumulated capital not employed in their daily business in a bondholder. Of the bankers and brokers it may be said that they never see a bond, except in the way of trade, that is accidentally or quantity for debt.

THAT it is the conviction of the intelligent and sagacious men of all parties that impeachment is peace, is shown by the total absence of excitement and the tendency of gold to decline in price, it being about five per cent. lower than when the impeachment resolutions passed the House of Representatives. It is a fact that the early removal of Mr. JOHNSON as a disturber and obstruction, is viewed with satisfaction; and the financial pendulum—ever sensitive to the first adverse influence or prospect—swings with a steadiness that has not been seen for many months. And the New Hampshire election also has had a strengthening influence, and contributed to produce confidence in the future. These things bear but one interpretation: that the country is satisfied to have the Government go into and remain in the hands of the Republican party, and desires no change in this respect.

A SENATOR'S IDEA OF WISDOM.

In the Senate of the United States a few days ago, Mr. FESSENDEN, in the course of a speech on the 1812 Pension bill, gave expression to a sentiment quite startling in its originality. "We are a great people undoubtedly,—that we are a wise people in the management of our affairs is problematical." This, or something very nearly of this purport, was the remark to which we refer. No more venerable word than wisdom is found in our language—and among rational people there is perhaps nothing which seems of greater value than the thing it designates. Wisdom is generally believed to be a natural endowment—a gift of heaven, and not an acquisition to be made by industry, or inheritance. An impression is prevalent that a person void of the quality, may as well at once become reconciled to the destitution, as the want cannot be supplied, and the unhappy pauper is doomed to remain such for life. Hence the very painful effects of the reproach—hence the almost universal reticence of public speakers in general and of politicians in particular as to any suspicions they may entertain about the poverty of their hearers in the article—and hence the peculiar audacity and originality of the Maine Senator in representing as problematical a thing commonly and by catholic consent held certain and undeniable. Even Jonwhen harrassed by the folly of his friends did not speak out his mind in direct terms;—adopting a rhetorical device, he told them that "no doubt they were wise and that wisdom would die with them." Mr. FESSENDEN, without circumlocution or figure, says to the Senate chosen by the people, and thus to the people themselves, that their affairs are not conducted with wisdom. Speaking seriously we feel quite sure that the Senator's remark is fully warranted by facts. We think, however, that his sentiment ought to have been differently expressed. Wisdom is one of those words—of which there are so many—whose purport has become vague and pointless by the attrition of constant and unskilful use. It means at once too little and too much. We doubt not that the Senator's meaning would be better conveyed by the word thoughtfulness. The evils with which we are afflicted proceed rather from this defect than from any natural want. As much, doubtless, of what is called wisdom exists among us as among any other people. If we are not thus equal to others, though our condition is deplorable, it is vain to lament it. Our defect is remediable. We are eager to acquire knowledge—ready to learn the useful thoughts of others as well as to gather up the facts necessary to form a judicious conclusion in regard to current events. But from natural intolerance of indecision, or from vivacious confidence in our own powers of intuition, we do not pause and dwell upon the knowledge we possess, with the patient meditation and thoughtful endeavor to see its connections and relations which are necessary to originate and direct profitable action. In this there may be folly, but the cause of it may be amended. People may and do educate themselves into the habit of sober and thoughtful judgment of affairs we have described. Perhaps the capability of self education in this direction is one characteristic which distinguishes Anglo-Saxons from most other races. By patient attention it is possible for us to increase in thoughtfulness, and as a consequence of this, to grow in wisdom, and thus remove the reproach alleged by the Senator.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

By this time the action of the Philadelphia Convention of last week, for some time anticipated with interest by multitudes—has been learned and judged with more or less satisfaction in every section of the land. Pennsylvania, from her geographical position among the States, and from her wealth and population, necessarily, before a nomination of candidates for the two highest offices in the people's gift, becomes the object of absorbing interest and speculation to all throughout the country who feel any concern in politics.

Her voice is entitled to much consideration in the selection of candidates; it exerts much influence in directing the choice of other States, and in the ultimate decision of the great voting contest, in the seating of a President and Vice President of the United States, only one other Commonwealth of the Confederation exerts a more puissant arm. Every one knows that in popular assemblies a question is frequently decided in one way rather than another by the accidental direction of the first vote. There is a very strong tendency in some minds to follow a leader. It is sometimes thoughtlessly done. Though in the preliminary steps of the great pacific contest we are now entering upon, we must not reckon on any such blind subservience, yet undoubtedly some importance attaches to the time of the Philadelphia Convention. Certain names will be introduced to all subsequent conventions, clothed with the prestige and warrant of success derived from her nomination. There is also reason to believe that the knowledge of the immense interests of patriotism and humanity staked upon Republican success at the next Presidential election, will not be without effect in inspiring a spirit of unity and harmony in the conventions which are still to assemble. We may well hope that a knowledge of the almost perfect unanimity which marked the proceedings of our convention will, in view of those interests, tend to produce concurrence in our action.

In looking back over American annals, it is perhaps not possible to fix upon one particular time that can be justly described as the crisis of our national life. Only superhuman knowledge would be adequate to such discrimination. History, in its highest sense, as the evolution of a nation's life in thoughts and deeds, is as impenetrable a mystery to limited intelligence as is the evolution of life in nature. In the few years of our nation's existence, there have been two or three occasions which are referred to as decisive moments in its affairs. The time of the Missouri compromise was one such occasion, and the election of Mr. LINCOLN was another. Those least familiar with historical speculation are able to see that these were turning points in our history. To human view it seems that the death, or the illness of a single man, or the adoption of a different course from the one actually taken at those momentous crises might have given a completely diverse direction to the whole subsequent course of history in this country.

It needs neither sage nor prophet to tell us that we are now living in a time full of the future, and that we are witnessing the evolution of events the effects of which will increase in magnitude and importance with the lapse of years.

The saying, revolutions never go backward, has lately been repeated until it has become trite. Some derive much comfort from the words, in view of the obstruction and various embarrassments thrown in the way of reconstruction. In the dictum some seem to understand an assurance that the great and beneficent results of our late war have already been made sure beyond the possibility or contingency of loss. There is a sense in which this may be true. But if any persons are comforting themselves with the belief that on the next Presidential election are not dependent interests of transcendent importance to the United States, they are laboring under a deplorable delusion. Let it not be doubted that the political history of the year now passing will be read with an awful interest by Americans of all coming generations, as the history of a time to whose men and their actions they shall owe prosperity and joy and pride on the one hand, or adversity and sorrow and ignominy on the other. Surely there are few of our readers who need to be shown either by facts or arguments that this is not declamation or vain assertion. Whichever side in the imminent conflict they may feel called on to take, it is hardly unkind to say that they have lived in vain unless they have so lived as to comprehend and realize the truth we are insisting on. In the spirit of this truth, let us all prepare to do our duty in the momentous controversy which the coming election will decide. Let neither indolence, nor indifference, nor fastidiousness prevail on anyone to keep aloof from the contest. In the recollection of the events of the last ten years, in the anticipation of the events of the ten years to come the American in good health, whatever may be his culture or his social position, who disdains, or for any reason fails to feel concern or to take some part in our national politics, must be pronounced a misanthrope or a fribble.

Republican National Convention.

The citizens of Chicago have determined on the Crosby Opera House as the place where the Convention will meet. The plans are not matured further than to prove that the Convention will be amply accommodated on the stage by means of a series of raised platforms on either side. This will give the entire auditorium to spectators, and an admirable opportunity to see and hear to all admitted. The committee have engaged the Opera House for the entire week, and by the transformation thus effected as above, the audience room will be the most capacious and strikingly beautiful of any public hall in the United States. The Opera House proper will give its full capacity to those who are lookers on merely. The immense stage, as it is to be arranged, will accommodate the delegates, and leave the entire auditorium to spectators, who will occupy it in reserved seats.

WE don't believe Grant ever said it, but the following, attributed to him by a Washington correspondent, is decidedly a good one:

> "Grant settled the question of probable delay in the impeachment trial by saying that he would bet a hundred dollars that the trial would be over in ten days. He was going to ask time to send off to Alaska and other ends of the earth for witnesses. 'What do you want to send for witnesses?' he was asked. 'He can prove anything he wants to by Welles and Randall and McCulloch.'"

THE New York *Tribune* complains bitterly because the Republicans in the Pennsylvania Legislature voted against Mr. Hickman's Constitutional amendment, and argues, therefore, that there is danger the suffrage question will not be made conspicuous on the Republican platform. Very likely.

GEN. GRANT is a practical economizer in all things, and loses no opportunity to save expense. He signalized his short occupation of the War Office by a vigorous cutting down of expenses and stopping of leaks which was refreshing; and in his recent correspondence with General Hancock, in relation to the removed New Orleans officials, he takes occasion to tell that officer—for all the world in the tone a prudent father might adopt toward a son away at school, who is disposed to be a little too free at his quarters—"Dispatches of such length as yours should be sent by mail when there is not a greater necessity for prompt reply than seems to exist in this case."

A WRITER SAYS:—"We are troubled often with severe coughs, the results of colds of long standing, which may turn to consumption or premature death. Hard coughing cause sleepless nights by constant irritation of the throat, and a strong effort to throw off offensive matter from the lungs. The remedy I propose has been tried and recommended by me with good results, which is simply to take into the stomach before retiring for the night a piece of raw onion, after chewing. This ointment in an uncooked state, very healing, and reflects the vapor from the lungs and throat, causing immediate relief to the patient."

FROM EBENSBURG.

Interesting Law Suit—Where the High Waters come from.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

EBENSBURG, March 16, 1868.

A very interesting case was tried here before the Court of Common Pleas of this (Cambria) county last week. It was an action for damages, brought by Francis A. Storm, of Allegheny township, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The action was based on injuries claimed to have been received by plaintiff in a wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Lilly Station, on the 22d of February, 1867. The accident was caused by the locomotive attached to the Emigrant train leaving the track, while running at about the rate of fifteen miles an hour. Mr. Storm testified that the train was thereby brought to a stand still so suddenly as to injure him to the extent of producing concussion of the spine, or some kindred ailment. His neighbors testified that prior to the accident Mr. Storm was an apparently healthy man, strong and hard-working; and it was shown that since, he has been weak and comparatively helpless, and totally unable to work. Medical testimony was introduced showing that his disability may prove permanent. On the other hand testimony was abundant, going to show that the train, instead of stopping suddenly after the accident, came to a gradual and nearly imperceptible halt. One witness averred that it stopped with *less jar* than is usually felt while stopping at a station; another, that he was reading at the time, and the shock did not disturb him; another, that he did not know there was an accident until some time after the train had stopped, &c. It is worthy of mention that the plaintiff in this case was the only party injured of all the passengers aboard the train.

The case, after a trial of about one day in length, was given to the jury at 4 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday. They remained out in their private room all night, and until 2 o'clock, P. M., Sunday, when, it appearing that they could not agree, they were discharged. It is generally understood that *four* were for the plaintiff, and *eight* for the defendant.

The case was ably managed for the plaintiff by Messrs. Fenton and Johnston, and for the defendant by Messrs. Scott and Pershing.

One week ago the ground here was covered with snow to the depth of three feet. To-day, the snow has disappeared except in secluded fence-corners and in the deepest depths of the forests. Have you high waters down your way? Know, then, where they came from, and, if you don't, too, that if you have successfully resisted the freshet more than far, you have no further danger to apprehend from that direction this Spring. One week ago, the cheery jingle of the bells" filled our streets. To-day the song of the turtle, and of the robin and bluebird, is in the land. I am free to say that to me the latter is by far the sweeter music. But will it last? During the last two or three days, countless swarms of wild geese have been flying northward overhead. Those who make auguries from the flight of birds, predict that this means "another cold snap." We shall see. Yours, &c.,

TORY.

The Consolidation Question.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I have just been reading in your paper an account of a meeting of a minority party of the citizens of Oakland, who were lately at an election for a Councilman whipped out of their boots, and who at said minority party meeting, had the extreme modesty not only to instruct Mr. Wilson to vote for keeping in Oakland township, while a majority party of the township had instructed Mr. Wilson to vote for the present bill before the House, but also to urge him to keep in if possible and by every means 12,000 acres of farm and wood that lies outside their township, where nearly twelve out of the dozen are at present opposed to consolidation. Now, sir, was it not very modest in those minority gentlemen to make such a request of Mr. Wilson? Very modest indeed!

Now, I would ask you, Mr. Editor, to take a look at the whole question. When Allegheny City and Birmingham got leave to speak for themselves on consolidation, Mr. Chadwick insisted upon the townships having the same right to speak for themselves, and it was only when Mr. Phillips, of Council, and others, who pledged themselves that if the two outside districts refused to consolidate, that the townships would never be asked to stay in, that Mr. Chadwick ceased to press his amendment. Now, sir, had we all been great enough to have taken pedication of Mr. Phillips, and voted down the vote against consolidation in the townships, and the vote that was given simply shows the number of citizens in the townships who put no trust in politicians' promises. Now, sir, look again; when it was thought that the Legislature gates the township sent over to Harrisburg were 'self constituted,' what a rousing meeting was held at East Liberty, at which the delegates were not only fathered but thanked for their services, and Mr. McClure's paper stated that it was his most serious conviction that there were not fifty respectable persons in Pittsburgh that wished now to hold the townships after the outside districts had refused to consolidate. Well, sir, was not this Judge right in his assertion? Has the city ever called a meeting to prove him wrong? No, sir; none has ever been called; but still, we are amused by a set of dictators, who, not content with hanging up their ax to grind and who refuses to allow the townships any right to manage their own property. The bill that is now before the House is all that any gentlemen should ask. It allows a district, a half district or family, when *they want* to consolidate to do so without any one to prevent them, but it allows no ax grinding.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

March 14th.

PERSONAL.

—Edwin Forrest has sued the Memphis and Louisville Railroad for $2,000 on account of the loss of his trunks with all his wardrobe, which prevented his fulfilling his engagement at St. Louis.

—The recalcitrancy of Sir Morton Peto in refusing to vacate his seat in Parliament for Bristol, on the ground of his failure, was exciting a great deal of angry feeling among the Conservatives of that town. They have got their man ready to step into Sir Morton's shoes, and are in no mood to wait until the general election. They have prepared a petition to the House of Commons praying that Sir Morton Peto's seat shall be declared vacant, and it is understood that the petition will be followed up by a direct motion in the House of Commons in his behalf. Strong opinions have been taken upon the point whether Sir Morton Peto, under the circumstances, obliged to resign; but there opinions do not agree with each other.

—The famous Broadalbane case has just been decided in the British House of Lords. It involved the title and estates of the Marquis of Breadalbane, one of the wealthiest of the Scottish nobles. It seems that, in the year 1781, James Campbell, of the Glenfalloch family, eloped to America with a Mrs. Ludlow, a married woman, but whom he represented to his friends as his lawful wife. In 1784 Mr. Ludlow, the husband of the woman, died, and in 1788 his widow, living as Campbell's wife, had a son, of whom Campbell was the undoubted father. The pair then left for Scotland, where they passed, as they had done from the first, as husband and wife. One of their descendants having fallen heir to the Breadalbane estate, his claim to it was disputed on the ground that the connection of his ancestors, James Campbell and Mrs. Ludlow, having been illicit in its beginning, was illicit to the last. But the House of Lords has just decided that the pair having regarded and treated each other generally as man and wife, must be considered as married by "habit and repute," and sustained the legitimacy of their child.

—Rev. James S. Payne, of the Liberia Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been elected and inaugurated President of the Republic of Liberia, Africa. Mr. Payne is a native of Kentucky, and in early life, with his parents and brothers and sisters was the slave of a rich widow named Mokes, who sent the whole family to Africa in 1840. He was educated at the Monrovia Academy, and entering the ministry of the Methodist Church, soon became a prominent member of the Liberia Conference, serving as presiding elder for several years. He is said to be a man of marked ability, a successful writer on the science of political economy, and to understand thoroughly the institutions and wants of the African Republic. He is the fourth president of Liberia. The slave boy of twenty-seven years ago is now the civil head of a republic containing over two hundred thousand inhabitants.

—An account of the wedding *trousseau* of the Archduchess Maria Theresa, of Este, lately married to Prince Louis, of Bavaria, says: "The jewelry is of great magnificence, and is valued at some millions. The most splendid of all was a diadem formed of two other diadems, hardly inferior to this in value or brilliancy; a diadem and stomacher of diamonds; there were also two bracelets of silver, studded with large diamonds, a present of the Empress Elizabeth. Rings, necklaces, brooches, rare pearls and magnificent emeralds covered the tables."

—Since the delivery of his speech in favor of General Lee's college, Mr. Boocher has been gaining golden opinions from all sorts of men south of Mason and Dixon's line. "How beautified sound the words of honest Mr. Boocher, &c.," says the Charleston *Courier*.

—General McClellan has a claim to a share in the Banda and Kirwee prize money. He has proved himself to be the nearest of kin, and consequently heir to Miss Alicia Campbell, who inherited from her brother, the late Lord Clyde, a portion of the Banda and Kirwee prize money. General McClellan's father was cousin-german to Lord Clyde.

—Rev. Mr. Wright, pastor of the Zion Church, Lansingburg, New York, says: "I wish to say that I never went to school one day in my life. I went to bed not knowing how to read in the Bible, *and the next morning I could read any chapter in the book.*"

A REPORT is going the rounds of the papers that Prof. Anderson, the well known prestidigitateur, recently killed one of his sons at Cincinnati, Ohio, and then committed suicide. The story, we are informed by a well known citizen of Boston, and a friend of the Professor, is false—he being at the present time in Europe, giving performances.—*Boston Traveller.*

Indigent Insane.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Greatly to her credit, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has appropriated large sums of money, year after year, for building hospitals, and paying liberal salaries to physicians and other officers for the care and treatment of her insane. As there are private institutions for the treatment of all insane patients whose friends are able and willing to pay for it, it is but fair to presume that the great object of the State in building and sustaining Insane Hospitals was that those whose friends were not able to pay the rates charged by private institutions should pe provided for in those of the State on terms within their reach.

Indeed, we might suppose that the different Legislatures, when appropriating such munificent sums of money from time to time, were under the impression that there might be a very few at least of the indigent insane permitted to enjoy the privileges and benefits of hospital treatment without money and without price. If they had such impressions in regard to the "Western Pennsylvania Hospital" they were most egregiously mistaken.

Dixmont Hospital takes no charity or free patients whatever.

The Pennsylvania State Hospital for the insane, a private institution in Philadelphia, provides for *forty* free patients without getting a dollar from the State. The lowest price demanded at Dixmont for private patients is $5 per week, that is $65 per quarter in advance, and approved bonds in not less than $500 to secure future payments, &c.

Many a respectable family in very moderate circumstances, having one of its members overtaken by insanity, and anxious to get the afflicted husband, wife, father, mother, sister or brother (as the case may be) into this hospital provided by the State for her insane, finds, on inquiring of the officers, that the lowest price they charge for private patients is greater they are able to pay. The sum asked is more than they can spare from their scanty means, and anxious to preserve the self-respect of its members, refuse to apply to the directors of the poor for aid, and the consequence too often is that the patient is kept at home, restrained, nursed and cared for by the different members of the household, as best they can, till they are no longer able to either control or support the afflicted member, and are at last obliged to seek relief from the authorities having charge of the poor, their loved one made a pauper and sent to the hospital at the public expense, when, alas! too late, and the patient soon after ad, mission possibly pronounced *incurable, because not sent to the institution in proper time.*

In the spring of 1867 a resident of this county became insane. He was a laboring man. He had a wife and some children depending upon him for support. By industry and economy the family had secured a humble home of their own—worth probably $1,000. His wife and children, anxious for his speedy restoration to reason, applied, through a neighbor, for his admission to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Dixmont.

The lowest price named by the hospital authorities was $5 per week—thirteen weeks to be paid in advance, amounting to $65, and security in a bond to the amount of $500 for future payments—besides the payment of all clothing furnished.

The kind neighbor signed the $500 bond and was required to get another name on it, though the first party was good for many times the amount. The patient was admitted, and the bond and the $65 handed over within three days thereafter.

The poor wife soon found she could not continue long to pay the Hospital $65 every quarter and maintain herself and children without parting with their homestead. Through friends, application was made to managers of the Hospital for a reduction in the rate, the wife thinking she could manage to pay $6 per week, or $39 per quarter.

They said they could not afford to take less than the $5 00 per week, and after she had paid about $150 00 for about 30 weeks at the hospital, the husband was reluctantly removed to an almshouse, where arrangements had been made for his care and treatment at $3 00 a week. Within three weeks after his removal to the *alms house*, the patient was at work, and is now restored, and enjoying the comforts of his own home and family.

Another case. Less than a year ago a Pittsburgh merchant applied at Dixmont Hospital for the admission of a stranger who suddenly became insane while in the city, and whose friends were expected in a few days to take him away.

The terms named to him were as follows: $10 per week, 13 weeks to be paid in advance—$130, and a bond with approved security in the sum of not less than $500, to make good future accounts. The merchant said he would pay whatever account the hospital would have against him when the patient would be taken away, and, as that was to be within a *very few* days, he thought it unnecessary to pay $130 in advance, and give bonds to secure future bills. This offer did not suit the hospital, however, and the merchant was obliged to pay the $130 down, and give his bond before leaving, whereupon the insane stranger was admitted to the wards of this boasted "noble charity."

Within less than two months his friends arrived and took him awa . Afterwards the gentleman who befriended this insane stranger in his time of need applied for the return of the money advanced, less a proper charge for the time the patient was in the hospital.

His application was refused, and to this day no part of the $130 has been returned, but is still retained by this "charitable" institution. This is not the only case wherein unexpended money has been refused to the party entitled to it.

The State furnishes the money for the building, for the furniture, the insurance, alterations and repairs. It pays all salaries and wages of the officers and employees.

The salaries amount to the sum of $15,000 annually. According to the letter of your Harrisburg correspondent, "Junius," under date of March 3, 1868, the appropriation passed by the House of Representatives for this hospital amount to the stupendous sum of one hundred and twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars! Add to to this the appropriations of previous years and you see they make the total sum of five hundred and seventy-four thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents. I am decidedly in favor of the State making the most ample provision for this afflicted class of her people: I think more hospitals are needed, but I do say that provision should be made for those unable to pay $65 per quarter without obliging them to become paupers.

In addition to making suitable provisions for the private indigent insane, I would also call attention to the great necessity existing for some legislation in behalf of insane persons charged with crime, and acquitted on ground of their insanity. Several such cases, I am informed, occupy cells in our county jail—a place totally unfit for them. The Legislature (I believe in 1845 and in 1860) made provision for such, but in 1863 the managers secured the passage of a law by which nearly all classes of insane criminals are excluded from the wards of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont. If this institution was intended to benefit the insane generally, it has, to some extent at least, failed to answer the purpose.

With "over ten acres of plastering" and "three acres of door surface!" (See reports of the hospital for 1867, pages 14 and 61,) all provided and paid for by the State for her insane, it seems hard that so many should be excluded, who could and should be sheltered and treated within those ample "acres," but are obliged, by reason of inability, to pay the rates charged, or of unfavorable legislation, go waste away, body and mind, within the more charitable walls of their humble homes, or in cases of criminal insane within the gloomy walls of a county jail.

The foregoing was written in the interest of the indigent insane and those acquitted of crime by reason of insanity.

I hope that the Legislature while appropriating liberally to the motion, Pennsylvania Hospital will not forget these two unfortunate classes of our fellow citizens, but that provision will be made whereby there shall be no case refused admittance and all necessary care, whether poor, or criminal.

With such extensive building there ought to be no difficulty in so classifying the different kinds of patients as to avoid the objections of the hospital to receiving criminal cases.

Provision might also be made whereby insane persons not having a "legal settlement" anywhere in Pennsylvania, might be sent by order of the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the several counties embraced in this Hospital District without being chargeable to any county or poor district, the certificate of such Court being a sufficient passport to the said Hospital.

It would read well in future reports of said Hospital, if they could only say to the Legislature when asking for money every year, we now maintain 10, 20, 30 or 40 free patients.

As the appropriation bill will be before the Senate this week, it would be well that some such provisions as herein suggested would be made.

The State contributes so very liberally that the Hospital might with a very good grace ask for such a *promise* to be inserted in the bill now in hands of the Senate Finance Committee.

ALLEGHENY.

THE Pittsburgh *Gazette* was issued yesterday in quarto form and a new typographical suit.

SENATOR WADE.

A Correspondent's Gossip With and About Him—His Policy If Made President—His Past Record—His Views on Impeachment.

FEATURES OF HIS POLICY IF MADE PRESIDENT.

"I told a man the other day," said the Senator, "when he commenced trying to pump me about my intentions, for the benefit of some New York newspaper, that I hadn't forgotten the picture in the old elementary spelling book of the milkmaid arranging what she was to do with her chickens before they were hatched. But then," he continued, "I should be a very curiously constituted man if I did not do something as to what my course ought to be. In case I have to assume the duty to which these proceedings point. And there's one thing I've fully made up my mind to: whatever else may be done, I shall try, if the power is put into my hands, to bring the Executive Department of the Government into harmony with the Legislative. I don't believe the President ought to be a sort of Grand Lama, reigning in seclusion up at the other end of the avenue, and never letting us know what he wants or intends; all the time taking Congress by surprise, and holding aloof from members, so that there is no inducement for comparison of views before both sides are committed.

"I don't believe," he continued, "that a President ought to be setting himself up as a policy maker. When I am asked what my policy will be, I tell them to discharge the Presidential duties. I generally answer that I won't have any policy. It's the duty of Congress to adopt a policy, and the duty of the President to execute it. We've had trouble enough from the efforts of Presidents to set up a policy for themselves, and force Congress into its adoption by the use of the Government patronage and otherwise."

On several points, however, Mr. Wade seems to have decided that it will be his duty, if he should succeed to the Presidency, to have a policy. He speaks of them—not obtrusively—least of all after the fashion of the milkmaid counting the chickens in her egg basket—but with simple and manly frankness.

"The very first thing I should try, if such a thing as we are talking about should happen, would be to see to it that the real Union men of the South are protected. The people down there have made us enough of trouble, first by their treason, and since the surrender, by their continual turbulence. I don't believe they have ever been ruled with a firm enough hand. I am, of course, in favor of contributions of charities in ways; but they must not interfere with the rights of others, or disobey the laws.

"Then there's another point," continued the Senator, "on which I feel very strongly. I am convinced that one of the most important duties ought to come down very nearly to the point at which they stood before the war. The expenses of the army and navy, in particular, are exorbitant, and, so far as depends on my power, shall without fear or favor. We can not stand this frightful system of public expenditures. Its effect is demoralizing upon every branch of the Government, and, besides, the people are heavily impoverished by it. It can not stand it much longer. We must economize—everywhere, if possible, but especially at the points of our greatest expenditure—the army and navy.

"Then, there's another thing we've got to do. The party can't live without it, and what's more important, the country can't prosper. We must stop this outrageous system of fraud and peculation. The Government can't maintain itself much longer on the basis it has, as compared to the present state of things, but little fraud under Lincoln's administration. But now the money of the people is used with a lavish hand to corrupt the people. This must be reversed as quick as an engineer would reverse his locomotive when he saw a broken bridge ahead of him. Why, sir, two-thirds of the present army officers are receiving a formal set home. Men that couldn't get trusted for a pipe of tobacco in their own towns are selected to collect the revenue of the Government. I know both, and so do you, to whom some of my constituents have taken a notion I'm a favorable neighbor would even lend twenty dollars, with the remotest idea of getting it paid this side of the judgment day.

"Yes, you laughed them!"

"Yes, we did. Sometimes we were outvoted, and sometimes we were deceived. Some of these rascals are enough, unless you have a personal knowledge of them, to deceive the very elect. I think I should have had a good chance of being deceived if I were President. Likely enough I would get picked up sometimes, to. But one thing I do know—I shouldn't select men because I knew they were rascals, and wanted rascally work done, as has been done. I believe there are plenty of men generally known to be honest, who can be got to fill these places, provided the revenue service is made respectable, so that it won't be contemptible to place a man under suspicion to say that he is a revenue officer.

"And there's one more point that I've long had my mind made up about. Of course, if the people don't like it, they should not carry out my ideas about it. I believe that in levying taxes we ought to keep our eyes steadily on one principle, which should govern us throughout; we should strive to take the burdens off labor, so far as we can, and our laboring classes relief from foreign competition."

"That means tariff, pretty strong, doesn't it, Mr. Wade?"

"Yes, that means tariff, pretty strong. It means a high tariff. We can't protect our laboring classes any other way half so well—can't secure the revival of business, and stop the balance of trade and of gold from being against us. I'm for it, and I think the people would. You know this is no new notion with me; but the present condition of the country seems to make it more important than ever before. I'm in favor of reviving our revenue system of 1857, and of the old tariff of 1842 largely as fast as we can, and clapping them on the foreign competitors."

"There is much talk, Mr. Wade, about your position on the Alabama claims, as likely to commit us to war with Great Britain."

"Well, that's all folly, of course. I never made any public speeches on the Alabama claims, as you know. I have been in favor of collecting them if they have been justly due, but not it, and have, perhaps, talked privately, without much diplomatic circumlocution about it. But I've always supposed it could be done by a peaceful, amicable, friendly, legal inquiry as fast as we can, and clapping them on the foreign competitors."

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CONCERNING WADE'S EXTREME RADICALISM.

"People who think there's great danger of my rushing headlong into war," continued the Senator, "or doing some other extreme thing, simply because I've always had the habit of speaking my mind freely, don't seem to know much about human nature. I suppose that increase of power and responsibility always tends to make a man more cautious. I know very well that it is one thing for a man to act for himself, on his own individual responsibility as a Senator, and quite another thing to act on the same subjects when he is in a position where every movement he makes will affect the whole nation.

"And, if men think that I have sometimes advocated measures with intemperate zeal, let them look to see where I have ever originated one in that spirit. There is my public record in the *Globe*. I've been a free talker here for seventeen years, and have generally taken all the responsibility that seemed to belong to me. Let them look over the *Globe* and see what my intemperate *actions* have been.

"I've always wanted, you know, to travel ahead, on the old English line of 'first come, first served,' but have tried never to get so far ahead as to be captured by the enemy. Now you know my course here well enough. You know that I never differed, to any serious extent, from my party, except on one matter. As to every thing else, why, if it was wrong, my party was wrong, and the majority of the American people were wrong; if I was intemperate in action, it was over *regular*, or extreme, or impracticable, so were they.

"But on one point I did differ from my party. That was in opposing Mr. Lincoln's course in breaking up reconstruction by law and seizing up a reconstruction policy of his own, exactly the thing that has got us into all this trouble now. I did feel very much opposed to that, and I said so. That splendid fellow, Winter Davis, and I published a paper about it. I've never taken back one word of that paper, and I stand by it now. The Republican party now takes exactly the ground that Winter Davis and I took then; and that is how we got into a row arises from the President taking the opposite ground, that reconstruction belongs to him and not to Congress.

"More than that, Mr. Lincoln himself came over to our view before his death. Mr. Sumner can tell you all about it. Only a short time before the assassination, Mr. Lincoln told Senator Sumner that that thing was the great error of his life; and that he proposed to have given occasion for what the papers called the Wade and Davis manifesto.

"Now, what other intemperate *measures* have I taken? I am very proud that from the Committee on Territories I reported the first provision prohibiting slavery in all the territory of the United States to be subsequently acquired. I reported the bill for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, and I got it on the very first day of the session. I got it through the bill through the Senate. I got Nevada and Colorado into the Union, after a whole winter's debate; and, right or wrong, I led the Senate in the division of Virginia—the minutes are part of the new State of West Virginia. These are some of my main acts, and by them I am perfectly willing to be judged."

WADE'S VIEWS AS TO THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

There is no doubt that Mr. Wade means to maintain the constitutional right of the State of Ohio to be represented by both her Senators in the Court of Impeachment. Viewing it as a technical legal question, he does not believe that the case would come within even the provisions of the common law, forbidding a judge to sit in a case involving his own interests. For in this case, the law supposes the office involved to come in the shape of a duty not to be avoided, and the twenty five thousand dollars salary, to which Mr. Beverly Johnson refers, ought to be legitimately earned by the discharge of the duty—to be the legal compensation for work to be performed, and not at all a prize in reward of a particular vote. But beyond all these technicalities, Mr. Wade looks at his oath as a Senator to support the Constitution, and discharge the duties of his office, and at the plain injunction of the Constitution that the Senate shall try all cases of impeachment. To evade that, would be to violate duties he has sworn to perform. As a matter of delicacy, he will doubtless avoid action as much as possible, but cases may arise in which delicacy must give way to duty.

Mr. Wade is as serious as anybody for a fair, impartial trial, in which everything shall be heard that can be brought forward for the defense. "The American people," he exclaimed, "would permit nothing else, even if we desired it here. Fairness to all is a marked characteristic, and I am very proud that it is so. But I do object, and so will the country at large, to any motions for mere delay, or any pettifogging or technicalities. The people are terribly in earnest in this impeachment business. They won't permit us to take any unfair advantages; but neither will they sustain us in permitting a case of such overshadowing gravity to be delayed by lawyer's tricks, or any pettifogging petti-forgging." Through a long career the Senator has admirably interpreted the varying popular demands, but he has never come nearer laying his hand on the popular heart and counting its pulsations than in that declaration.

"I told Hendricks, the other day," said the Senator, "I'd like to know if he had consulted his client when he was objecting to my being sworn in. I told him Andy and I had always been pretty good friends, if he'd let the politics alone, and I wouldn't believe that he thought he wouldn't get justice from me till he said so himself. The truth is, though," he continued, "I'm getting almost afraid to have any more jokes with anybody. They're all getting to attach such a high and mighty importance to whatever I say. Why I can't say a word about Cabinets, for example—can't give any of my old friends a side-winder on that for fear of being thought serious. Though when it comes to be serious about it, I wish they'd all remember that I'm likely to try and find out whether I need a Cabinet before I begin the selection of one. And as to the whole business of office-hunting, I wish the public knew that—if I should have the task of making appointments—nobody's going to be benefited by having come here now to bore me about it."

WADE AND GRANT.

"It isn't true," he said, in answer to a question, "that I'm not on good terms with Grant. I've always been cordial with

The Daily Commercial

ALL IS WELL.

Her window frame to the bar,
The glittering light of misty gray,
And there, at dawn and set of day,
She sits—
"I feel," she saith, "To many a home
From wind and wave the wanderers come;
I only see the tow-ling team
Of mist and rain."

Down out and in by summer gales,
The stately ships with snowy sails,
And sailors singing o'er their oars,
Before me glide;
They come, they go, but nevermore
Across from the Indian shores,
I see the swift, winged bearers
The waves divide.

oh Thou! with Whom the night is day,
And one the near and far away,
Look out on you gray waste and say
Where lingers he.
Alive, perchance on some lone beach
Or blindly lies beyond the reach
Of man, he hears the mocking speech
Of wind and sea.

o dead and cruel deep, reveal
The secret which thy waves conceal,
And, ye wild sea-birds, answer wheel
And tell your tale.
Let winds bring round his raven hair,
A message from my dear one bear—
Some thought of me, a last fond prayer
Or dying wail.

Come with your dearest truth shut out
The fears that haunt me round about;
oh God! I cannot bear this doubt
That stifles breath.
The world is better than the dread;
Let me but leave to mourn my dead,
Asleep in trust and hope instead
Of life-long death.

It might have been the evening breeze
That whispered in the garden trees;
It might have been the sound of seas
That beat and fell;
But with her heart, if not her ear,
That sweet voice came—it seemed to hear;
"I wait to meet thee; be of cheer,
For all is well."

RAILWAY MATTERS.

—The Railroad Convention at Wheeling on Thursday last, to favor the interests of a railroad from that city to Toledo, was not as largely attended as was anticipated. A number of towns in Ohio along the proposed line of the road were represented, but there was not that attendance of Wheeling merchants and manufacturers that the friends of the scheme expected. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly favor the building of a railroad from Wheeling to Toledo. In point of interest to trade this the proper basis on which to ask the aid of the people of Wheeling. We consider important that the operation of the matter should go forward, so that they may reach the point of aid in the different counties along the line of the road, but one or more general conventions, to follow each other as fast as possible, and likewise the formation of a corporation of a company, the appointment of proper agents to collect the subscriptions, the necessary notifications, and such other proceedings as may be necessary to put the enterprise on foot as speedily as possible.

—Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, arrived in Pittsburgh on Saturday from St. Louis, where he had been engaged in a conference with prominent railroad managers. The object of the conference was chiefly in the interest of the Pennsylvania Central, and looks to having one unbroken route from Philadelphia to St. Louis. Part of the plan is to build a new road from Terre Haute, Ind., to Terre Haute, and purchase the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis road, or build a road from Terre Haute to St. Louis, via Vandalia, the managers being ultimately to unite with the Missouri, Pacific and Kansas City branch of the Union Pacific road, and extend the latter through Arizona and New Mexico, over Palmer's Survey, all the way to San Francisco.

—A new railroad is about to be commenced in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. It is to begin at the Peach Bottom Ferry, on the Susquehanna, and runs through the Delta, Gatchsville, Dallastown, Russell's Mills, and a number of other small places to York, where it will join the Northern Central. It will run through the finest limestone region in the State, and passes close by nearly a dozen large grist and saw mills, besides throwing open a large and productive region with fine farms and good water powers.

—The York *Press*, referring to the Peach Bottom enterprise, says: "A railroad from Peach Bottom Ferry to the borough of York, would not only be a paying institution, but it would furnish conveniences to the enterprising people of the lower end which they have never before enjoyed; while it would also increase the wealth and population of that important part of the country. There is a road from Chester county, which approaches within twelve miles of the ferry, on the other side of the river, with a connect with ours after its construct on and completion, and thus form a continuous line, in this direction, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh."

—Mr. Peter S. Myers, of McVaytown, Mifflin county, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, has invented an improvement for railway cars that must prove of untold value in case of accident to passenger trains. The fearful loss of life heretofore, when collisions occurred and cars were burned, was always owing to the inability of the inmates to escape from the cars. Frequently the doors were locked, and in other instances the crushing together of several cars cut off all means of escape. By Mr. Myers' invention, the car is so arranged that, in case of an accident, if the car is upon the roof will fall off, and thus afford all the passengers an opportunity to escape. If, when a collision occurs, the car is not thrown from the track, two or three men, either inside or outside, can remove the roof.

WESTERN NEWS.

The Sweetwater Miner, a newspaper published at Fort Bridger, says (March 6th) that the story of "2,000 hostile Indians marching into the Sweetwater country from Idaho and Montana, burning all the ranches," etc., is too absurd to be contradicted. The country and route over which this mythical body of savages are reported as coming, is an utter impossibility for even white men to travel, provided with all necessary outfits.

The Cairo *Democrat* says Dr. Newton R. Casy's chances for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Illinois, are brightening. Also, that John R. Shannon, of Randolph, aspiring to be Auditor, is making creditable headway towards a place on the Democratic State ticket.

Helena, Montana, witnessed a fog on the morning of February 25—an event of so rare occurrence that the *Herald* puts it on record.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday says: All the Michigan Central trains are running regularly; but passengers to and from the Great Western of Canada go *via* the Grand Trunk Junction and Sarnia, because of an unprecedented freshet at Chatham, Canada, which has carried away bridges and undermined the track for three-quarters of a mile. An immense amount of damage has been inflicted at Chatham, where the north part of the town was submerged, many houses carried off, stock drowned, etc.,—all caused by an ice gorge in the Thames river, below Chatham.

The woods in the neighborhood of Scottsville, Macoupin county, Illinois, were set on fire last fall, and among the other combustibles in the way of the devouring element was an old tree, whose roots extended into a vein of coal ten or twelve inches in thickness, and lying near the surface. This seam of coal took fire from the burning roots of the tree, and has been in a state of combustion ever since, emitting smoke and melting snow for a considerable distance around.

The Winona *Democrat* says the immense piling on the Trempeleau bottom, for the Chicago and St. Paul Railroad, has been finished. This stretch of piling is said by the chief engineer to be the longest of the kind in the United States. It covers ten thousand, one hundred and seventy feet of line, and contains nearly four thousand piles. The piles have been driven from sixteen to eighteen feet in the ground, and the track is to be built at an average height of ten feet from the ground.

Pneumatic Transportation.

From the Newark *Courier* we learn that the New Jersey Pneumatic Transportation Company, chartered by the Legislature of that State, with a capital of $500,000, and required that at least ten miles of pipe shall be constructed within three years. The company proposes to lay part of the required ten miles from Newark to Jersey City, along the line of one of the railroads now in operation. The tube is to be of wood and three feet in diameter, but the details as to carriages, engines, and so forth, have not yet been decided upon. It is expected to be able to transport articles at as high a speed at one hundred and fifty miles per hour, and to have perfect control over the carriages, stopping them at pleasure and at any place. The lights may be laid in curves, and over grades, and can be constructed for $30,000 a mile. After the success of the enterprise is practically demonstrated, the company propose to lay tubes to Washington, and thus secure the carrying of mails from that city to New York, and also of money parcels and other packages. In this connection it may be proper to mention that a company has just been organized, styled the New York, Jersey City and Hoboken Pneumatic Transit Company. The design is to lay pipes from Brooklyn, under East river, through New York and under the North river, to Jersey City. The tube in this case is to be forty feet in diameter, with the intention of transporting passengers as well as freight. Whether the greater rapidity and saving of time by this means would induce people to prefer it to the ferries is a matter yet to be determined. The project is now before the New York Legislature for a charter.

Larnac is not only the greatest book market in Germany, where ten million volumes were published last year, but of the world. With about ninety thousand inhabitants it has more than two hundred publishers and booksellers. The firm of F. A. Brockhaus & Co., is perhaps the largest and most extensive publishing house on the continent. It occupies almost an entire block of buildings, and the number of employees is five hundred and seventy. Its publishing works, between lithographic, printing office, almost all possible kinds of ancient and modern. Book merchants of almost the whole world have their agents here, and books in every possible language may be had. The firm has also a branch in New York, with the charge of the Rechhandler Borse—a large, handsome building, where they meet weekly, sometimes daily, to take counsel with regard to the advancement of the book trade, and where the principal wholesale merchants of Europe meet annually to adjust their accounts. Sales and exchange of books amount from six to eight millions of dollars annually. Weekly, monthly, and annual lists of literary advertisers and catalogues are published, containing the titles of all the books, pamphlets, periodicals, etc., published in Europe during those respective periods.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Public prayers are being offered up in Catalonia, Spain, to solicit rain.

An extensive fire at Bordeaux, France, recently destroyed property in a large building occupied by M. Faure, wine merchant, and M. Poplimont, wool dealer, to the amount of 300,000 francs.

Lord Derby's second valet has committed suicide by cutting his throat at Knowsley, England. He was engaged to be married, and had got the notion that his intended wife had transferred her attachment to another.

The Music Hall at Oxford, England, was burned down in consequence of a smouldering cigar having been dropped by some heedless smoker upon the stuffing of the cushions on the balcony seats.

Marshal Niel, the French Secretary of State for War, has devoted the spare room at the Invalides, Paris, into a warehouse, containing all the *impedimenta*—field ovens, camp kettles, tents, ambulances, &c.—required for an army of two hundred thousand men. Everything could be issued at a minute's notice.

The Austrian Government is preparing a radical reform in its maritime arbitration, and Admiral Tegethoff is said to have drawn up a bill on the subject. The Administration of Marine will probably be separated from the Ministry of War, and be raised into a special department.

An employee on the Orleans (France) railway, has invented an amalgamation of coal and other combustible materials, especially of petroleum, made for convenience of use in the form of bricks, which, it is said, is calculated to effect an immense saving in fuel necessary for generating steam. It burns with intense heat for a long time, and is likely to be extensively employed very shortly in the Orleans line, where some very satisfactory experiments have been made with this material. The compound is called *briquettes bordelaises*.

The students of the Quartier Latin, Paris, recently made a row at the Odeon on the occasion of the reproduction of "Koan," a piece brought out at the Varietes in 1850. Between the acts they cried continually, "Koy Bias!" and "Vive Victor Hugo!" and they "Underlined" every phrase in the text which could possibly be construed as bearing upon the politics of the day. For instance, when Koan is made to say: "In England there is equal justice for great and small," the students cried out, "Yes, in France."

The Peabody fund in London has increased about $100,000, on rents and interest and unexpended capital, making the present total of the fund over $2,500,000. About $750,000, Mr. Peabody's second donation, of $500,000, will not be available until July, 1869.

The Catholic laity in Ireland have published a "Declaration" against the Irish Church Establishment, signed by four earls, 2 viscounts, 5 lords, and 26 members of Parliament, together with a considerable number of justices of the peace and professional men; in all amounting to nearly 1600 names.

The Hotel de Porta-Vecchia built upon piles on the shore of the Lake of Garda, is gradually sinking at the rate of about six inches a day; the ground floor has already disappeared. This is attributed to the fact that the piles, originally driven without any shock. Every means of preventing it have been employed, but without avail.

A letter from Rome in the Paris *Debats*, says: "Every body knows that the Papal army contains subjects of all countries; but what is not generally known is that it is not composed exclusively of Catholics, and that there are soldiers in it belonging to all creeds."

A letter from Rome states that the Pope, seated under a tree in the gardens of the Vatican, and accompanied by Cardinal Antonelli, heard a cantata performed on the victory of Montana, sung by 400 amateurs, with an accompaniment of 150 members of military bands. The composer, Abbe Ennesti, received a gold medal as a testimonial of the Holy Father's satisfaction.

A letter from Bale, Switzerland, says:—"The Grand Council of the canton of Friburg has just re-established the penalty of death which was abolished twenty years ago. Out of 87 votes 81 supported the re-introduction."

France has again purchased a number of horses in Hungary. It is stated that no less than 25,000 will be successively dispatched from Pesth to Strasburg.

The Toulon newspapers announce that the Compagnie des Forges de la Mediterranee has finished, and is about to deliver to the government, five placed gunboats, each of which is armed with a "monster gun" of 300 centimetres* and four rifled pieces of twelve.

M. Krupp, the famous ironworker, is about to construct at his works at Essen, Prussia, a single-acting steam hammer, larger than any in the world, which will have a head weighing 1500 tons. At present the largest hammer at M. Krupp's enormous establishment is one with a 50 ton head, falling 9 ft. 6in.

A correspondent of the Paris *Debats*, writing from Rome, says:—"The works of fortification are still prosecuted with great activity. The whole of the wall surrounding Rome is being covered with a casemated gallery. The entrance gallery leading from the Vatican to fort St. Angelo is being repaired or reconstructed."

Apropos of the ball at Baron Haussemann's, *Galigneni* mentions that the multitudinous skirts of last year have disappeared; the dresses are without plaits in front, the fulness being thrown back to terminate in a long queue, useless of exceeding wide ribbon, to match the trimming with which the dress is adorned behind; the ends falling low; flowers ornament the bottom of the skirt; the dress is not worn so low as last year, either on the back or front, little bibbed lace is to be seen, and when white lace is worn it is no longer placed round, but in zigzags or festoons on the dress, the points of the former and the semi-circle of the latter being ornamented with flowers; chignons are no longer seen, the hair being worn high on the head, with long stray curls allowed to float freely on each side of the neck.

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A general assortment of Goods suitable for Druggists, Physicians and Country Dealers.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,
DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

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KENWOOD
BOARDING SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.
For Catalogues, address
THIRST Rev. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa

S. BEYMER, | Late of B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
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Late of B. L. Fahnestock, Portland & Co.
BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE LEAD
DRY AND IN OIL,
Red Lead, Potters' Lead, Zinc
PAINT AND PUTTY.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 26 WOOD ST. Pittsburgh.
Factory, corner of BIDWELL ST. AND OHIO AVENUE, Allegheny.
BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.
The following notice of guarantee, with our trade mark, in addition to our well known signature, is attached to every keg of the above brand:
REWARD—We will give TWENTY DOLLARS IN GOLD for each and every ounce of ADULTERATION found in White Lead (of our manufacture), bearing our name. We guarantee *Strict Purity*, and a degree of *Fineness and Whiteness* unequalled by any other brand
BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.

THE GREAT STORM.
From every section of the country testimonials are pouring in like an avalanche in favor of MISHLER'S CELEBRATED HERB BITTERS. The demand is really unprecedented—double what it has ever been before, and during the late storm, one, and in some cities, as source of cases which baffled the skill of the best physicians. Resource was had to
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
As a last resort, and in many instances it seemed like touching a talisman, so prompt, sure and steady, like touching a talisman, so prompt, sure and steady, like the wonderful powers of Mishler's Herb Bitters and ever reliable powers of Mishler's Herb Bitters were soon discovered to be operating with their usual potency, and those under the influence of Mishler's Herb Bitters, and if every one who may be afflicted with any of the symptoms of Dyspepsia, or Acidity of the Stomach, or General Debility, would immediately procure them and commence using, they would almost invariably find relief. Those who have used them for a few days, and have not received benefit, are requested to call at the office of the proprietors, and they will refund the money paid for them. They are purely vegetable, and may be taken as a Tonic, and are very pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists generally. All respectable Druggists sell them. Shiloh, but be sure and ask for Mishler's, and do not take any other kind.
Branch House, 56 Market St., Pittsburgh.

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,
MANAGERS.
TTSS

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
Allegheny City, March 12, 1868.
TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, March 20th, for Grading that portion of North Common east of line of Pike Alley street, and the portion of East Common north of Ohio street crossing. Profiles and specifications can be seen at this office.
CHARLES DAVIS,
Sup't. Engineer Park Improvement.

PROPOSALS FOR
BOATING COAL.
Proposals for Boating (including towage) of the Cannel Coal received and shipped by the Kentucky Improvement Company, Ky., during the year 1868, will be received till WEDNESDAY, March 25, inst.
The contractors will be required to furnish strong and serviceable barges, per all lock fees, wharfage, all towing, unloading, and all other expenses. The coal will be ramped into the barges by the shippers, and will be weighed as it passes to the incline.
Proposals to state the number of barges per month or day, demurrage, number and kind of barges available for use, and total capacity for the season, with the following, and any special rates to intermediate places:

Evansville,	Cincinnati,	Louisville,
Memphis,	Vicksburg,	Natchez,
Baton Rouge,	and New Orleans.	

The Kentucky Improvement Company can not guarantee full tows to each point, but will, so far as practicable, give preference to such, but it is expected that one towboat with a full tow, can be kept running constantly from Pittsburgh.
Parties will state the minimum stage of water upon which prices given are based.
The contract for the coal may be awarded, but will be required to give security for the faithful performance of the contract.
Further information may be obtained of the undersigned, to whom proposals will be addressed, and endorsed, "Proposals for Boating Coal."
ELLIS & CO.,
Agents Kentucky Improvement Company,
26 West Third street, Cincinnati.

W. G. ANDERSON,
PEABSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY.
Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of
CIGARS, of the very best brands;
TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.
Also, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.
Orders for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL promptly attended to.

MEANS & COFFIN,
Wholesale Grocers,
COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. apl5-6md

LIME.
LIME. LIME.
We are prepared to contract and deliver a No. 1 quality of Lime in any quantity at LOWEST MARKET RATES. Address
MANUFACTURERS OF LIME CO.,
Office South End Monongahela Bridge.

THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN SUBJECT to Nervous Headache for years are restored to perfect health by one dose (forty drops) of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It never fails.

TRY THE PATENT LAUNDRY BLUEING BAG.—A perfectly pure soluble Indigo Blue. Superior to all others in economy and convenience. Paris Exp'n in New York. Price 10 and 25 cents. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and the Plymouth Color Company, 106 and 108 Fulton street, New York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c., supplying the Means of Self-Cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a pre paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, New York. Also free, by the same publisher, a Circular of DAISY EWAIN, the great Poem of the War. 4oct

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it.
WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

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Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it.
WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

MILLINERY GOODS.

NOTIONS, HOSIERY,
STRAW GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS,
AT
Nos. 77 and 79 Market St.
JOS. HORNE & CO.

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MISS L. W. TAYLOR,
OPENS
Spring Bonnets, Bound Hats, &c.,
THURSDAY, MARCH 19th.
44 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

MARCH 1868.
J. D. BERND,
FIFTH AND MARKET STS., SECOND FLOOR.
OUR NEW SPRING STOCK OF
Straw and Millinery Goods
COMPRISING ALL THE
NEWEST NOVELTIES AND STYLES,
Is now open for the inspection of City and Country Buyers.
STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS, FLOWERS, &c.,
OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER,
WOOD STREET.

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OPENING.
Merchant Tailoring Goods,
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H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
NO. 83 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
MESSRS. H. OPPENHEIMER & CO., are now prepared to offer to their customers and others from an entirely NEW AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF GOODS JUST BEING OPENED. Their invoices embrace all the SPRING STYLES IN FABRICS FOR GENT'S WEAR, together with a large and complete assortment of every DESCRIPTION OF GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, ALL OF THE VERY LATEST DESIGN, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. CALL AND EXAMINE.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORING EMPORIUM, No. 83 WOOD STREET.

A PERFECT FITTING GLOVE
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR
KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT
Which is now complete with every size and shade. They have just opened 100 DOZEN of the celebrated
A. C. C. (Jouvin) Kid,
Imported especially to our order. Hundreds of our customers can testify to their perfect fit and faultless finish. The colors were got up from shades of dress material selected and furnished by us, and are
REALLY ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE.
The assortment includes
BLACK, WHITE, DARK COLORS, MEDIUM COLORS AND OPERA OR PARTY COLORS,
SIZES, 5½ TO 9.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

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MONONGAHELA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1856.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
CASH ..... 170,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
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John A. Negley,	William Means,
James Woodwell,	R. Wallace,
Samuel B. Robison,	John B. Canfield,
R. H. Palmer,	Wm. A. Rodgers,
James McCandless,	

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
R. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Gen'l Agent and Surveyor.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. EAGALEY, President.
W. M. SHIPARD, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Canals, and the waters of the South.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
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Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

Wm. Phillips,	Samuel P. Shriver,
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WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Office, No. 94 WATER STREET, Agency, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain for it the confidence it has always enjoyed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
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W. G. Johnston,	John M. McClure,
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CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE

D. R. ECKER,
DEALER IN
HYDRAULIC CEMENT;
CALCINED PLASTER;
TYRONE WHITE LIME;
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME;
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY;
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, CHIMNEY AND WATER PIPES; STONE HEARTHS, 1½ to 4 inches thick.
ALSO,
ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Furnaces, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE;
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES, furnished at lowest New York prices.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
NO. 167 FIRST STREET,
Opposite Monongahela House.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING STOCK,
AT THE
DRY GOODS
JOBBING HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN & HUGUS
53 and 55 Wood Street.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings,
PRINTS,
TICKINGS,
Cottonades, Cassimeres,
CHECKS,
GINGHAMS,
White Goods,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.
DUNCAN & HUGUS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182
Federal Street, Allegheny.
AT 75 CENTS,
KID GLOVES.
AT $1 00.
KID GLOVES.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
YARD WIDE BLEACHED MUSLIN.
PILLOW CASE COTTON.
PILLOW CASE LINEN.
10-4 AND 11-4 COTTON SHEETING.
10-4 AND 11-4 LINEN SHEETING.
BEAUTIFUL SPRING PRINTS.
DELAINS, GINGHAMS.
TOWELS AND TOWELING.
TABLE LINEN, COTTON DIAPER.
CASSIMERES, FOR BOYS' WEAR;
CASSIMERES, FOR MEN'S WEAR.
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS.
POPLINS, BLACK AUSTRALIAN CRAPE.
HONEY COMB QUILTS,
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS.
CORSETS, APRONS.
HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, &c.
Will open on TUESDAY or WEDNESDAY, a large lot of fresh arrivals of
AMERICAN POPLINS AND SILKS,
Superior to any French or Irish Poplins at the prices, which will be found much lower than the prices of Wholesale and Retail purchasers is respectfully invited, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

NEW
SPRING
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SPECIAL
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BATES & BELL.
M'ELROY,
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DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.
NO. 54 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

ARE YOU BILIOUS?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
ARE YOU DYSPEPTIC?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH HEADACHE?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
ARE YOU HABITUALLY COSTIVE?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH LIVER COMPLAINT?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
HAVE YOU JAUNDICE?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
ARE YOU SUFFERING FROM GENERAL DEBILITY?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
WOULD YOU GIVE TONE TO THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH OR LIVER
DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS ARE UNSURPASSED.
DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS can be had at any Druggists.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN.
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Office, No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Pittsburgh

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

FUNERAL OF COL. GLASS.—The funeral of Col. John P. Glass will take place this afternoon at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 126 Wylie street.

FOR CONGRESS.—Maj. Gen. James S. Negley is announced as a candidate for Congress for this district. The General's friends are laboring energetically, and appear confident that he will receive the nomination.

LARCENY OF TOBACCO.—A man named Robt. Williamson had a hearing yesterday before Mayor Blackmore on a charge of stealing a box of tobacco, valued at fourteen dollars, from the grocery stand of Gilmore & Co., which resulted in his committal to jail for trial, in default of three hundred dollars bail.

DISCHARGED.—S. M. Freeman, who was arrested on Sunday evening to await the result of the shooting of John Kenneman, in the Champion Eating Saloon, on Fifth street, was held in custody until yesterday morning, when he was discharged, it being shown that the shooting was purely accidental.

SPECIAL POLICEMAN APPOINTED.—Mr. Hugh Boyle, for a long time past collector on the St. Clair Street Bridge, has been commissioned by Mayors Blackmore and Drum as a special police officer. He will be on duty on the St. Clair Street Suspension Bridge, and his two commissions will enable him to act with due authority anywhere on the bridge.

PITTSBURGH M. E. CONFERENCE.—The Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold their annual session at Greensburg, commencing to-morrow. Bishop Kingsley will preside. A number of ministers arrived in the city yesterday *en route* for Greensburg, and the ministers from this vicinity will leave in the morning. The citizens of Greensburg have made ample arrangements to entertain the members of the Conference during the convention.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Our Irish fellow-citizens will celebrate St. Patrick's Day in a most marked manner to-day. The grand procession will form at ten o'clock this morning, on Grant street, the right resting on Fifth, and will move over the route as already announced. This afternoon an oration will be delivered at Turners' Hall, and a banquet will be given this evening at the same place. A hop will take this evening in Lafayette Hall.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—This celebrated lecturer has been secured by the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association to deliver three lectures under their auspices, at the Academy of Music, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week. The subjects of Mr. Gough's lectures will be "Orators and Oratory," and "Eloquence and Orators." We have no doubt the Academy will be crowded every night during his stay. Reserved seats will be sold for each or all of the lectures on Saturday afternoon next.

CORNER LOAFING.—Major Drum, of Allegheny, appears determined to break up the reprehensible practice of young men loading on the street corners in that city. Last evening half a dozen young men were arrested for standing on the corner of Ohio street and the Diamond and small fines inflicted upon them. On Sunday the sidewalks in the vicinity of the St. Clair Street Bridge were crowded with loafers during the entire afternoon, to the great annoyance and inconvenience of ladies who were compelled to go pass along the street. The police should give this locality some attention.

The Bliss Case.

It is expected that the case of Mrs. Bliss, which has created so much excitement and gossip in certain circles, will come up for trial in the Quarter Sessions to-day. A large number of highly respectable gentlemen have been subpœnaed as witnesses to establish the "reputation" of the house, and, remarkable as it may appear, not a single one of the whole list (by statement of each) knows a single fact or circumstance as to the location of the house, its inmates, or anything connected with it. We never heard of a case in which so many "know nothings" have been subpœnaed. What's the matter?

Released from Custody.

We noticed, some days ago, the arrest of Henry Green and Christian Heimaa, (who had just been released from the penitentiary) on a warrant from the Quarter Sessions Court of Butler county, charging them with the larceny of a number of sheep. At the time of their arrest they declared that they had never taken any other sheep than those which they had been convicted of stealing. On Friday last they were brought before the Court of Butler county on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and it appearing that they had been re-arrested on the same old charge, they were discharged, and returned to their homes in Allegheny City, on Saturday. H. S. Morrison, Esq., appeared as counsel.

A Remarkable Day.

Sunday was remarkable for its bright sunshine, its balmy breezes, and its extreme warmth. The thermometer rose almost to summer heat. Late in the afternoon a warm shower succeeded, then a bright sun, with one of the most perfect and beautiful rainbows we ever beheld. The night was uncomfortably warm, and there was considerable lightning in the north and west. Yesterday was ushered in with a thunder shower—the weather continuing quite warm and showery throughout the day. There is an old saw as to what sort of weather March is supposed to borrow from April; but if March has made no mistake, in borrowing from May or June, instead of April, we shall be satisfied.

Fifth Street Property for Sale.

Messrs. Macrum & Carlisle advertise for sale one of the most desirable Fifth street properties which has been put in the market for some time. It is located immediately west of the Bank Block, has a front of 22½ feet, and extends back 172 feet to a nine foot alley, taking in the back part of the adjoining lot, 20 by 52 feet. This property is offered at a very reasonable figure, and presents an opportunity for any one who has the money to invest. Property has been sold on Fifth and Wood streets, not a square from it, at about $1,000 per foot, and the square foot asked for this, and there is consequently a large margin for profit to the purchaser. There is no better site anywhere for a business house, and the gentleman having the property will not have to wait long for a customer.

Pardon of Jacob Keil.

Jacob Keil, of Sharpsburg, the young man convicted of seducing Miss Kline, of the same place, under promise of marriage, and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, has been released on a pardon from Governor Geary. Young Keil was sentenced a couple of weeks since, and was conveyed to the Penitentiary on Tuesday, the 10th inst. On Sunday, the 15th, the pardon was received, so that he was only five days in the State prison. We have not seen a copy of the document, and are unable to state the grounds upon which the pardon is based. After the judgment was rendered his counsel made a motion for a new trial, which, after argument, was overruled by the Court, it being their opinion that he had been fairly tried and legally convicted. It appeared from the evidence that the promise of marriage was made, and that the seduction was not consummated until 1866, and hence his counsel raised the point that a promise made two years before could not be held operative at the time of the alleged seduction. This was answered by the Commonwealth's attorney by the argument that the promise once made was binding, and especially since there was no proof that the mutual relationship of attachment between the parties had been broken off, or interrupted, and the promise sustained this view. The pardon has been granted, however, and whether there is good reason for it or not, the public will have to put up with it.

Shady Side and its Church.

One of the prettiest places that we know of in the county is shady Side, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but within the city limits of the newly consolidated city. Being in the neighborhood of this place last Sabbath, and seeing the people gathering for worship at the new Presbyterian Church, lately erected there, we availed ourselves of the opportunity and entered with them to enjoy a Sabbath service in the country.

We found a neat, cozy, comfortable little church, well finished and furnished, the work of a few energetic hands and willing hearts, who deserve all praise for the entire success of this enterprise. The building was erected at a cost of about $15,000, and, to the honor and credit of the liberal handful who undertook the project, is almost, if not altogether, free from debt.

The church, we were informed, was organized on the 8th of July last, with a membership of twenty-nine. At their first communion, held in September, seven were added, at their second communion, held in November, four more were added, and now, on this, the third celebration of their ordinance, thirty new members are to be received on profession of their faith, and five on certificate.

Death having deprived them of one of their number, the membership now stands 73 persons strong. Truly this is a flourishing branch, may we not say, "of God's own planting."

The pastor, the Rev. Wm. T. Beatty, formerly of New Brunswick, New Jersey, is eminently suited for the position to which he has been called, as is abundantly evidenced by the rapid increases in the membership of the church, and the salutary influences exerted by his ministry over the whole neighborhood. In his ministry over the whole neighborhood. In the prime of manly vigor—both mental and physical—he will go hand in hand with those who commenced this good work, and doubtless the results of their united efforts will be speedily seen in a general ingathering of the whole surrounding population, and an overflowing church.

There is also a large and flourishing day school attached to the church, numbering eighty pupils and sustaining three first class teachers.

The whole enterprise, both secular and religious, has our warmest wishes for its future prospering.

FOR RENT.—Four comfortable dwelling houses on Center Avenue and four on Clark street are advertised for rent in another column. Particulars can be ascertained by calling at No. 121 Center Avenue.

STREET CLEANING IN ALLEGHENY.—The Street Commissioner of Allegheny has been busily engaged for some time past in having the streets of that city placed in good order. Federal and Ohio streets, the two principal thoroughfares of the city, have been relieved from their filth, and now present a more clean and healthy appearance.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The third of the series of lectures before the Allegheny Temperance League will be delivered this evening, in the East Common Methodist Church, by the Rev. V. Lucas. The lecture will treat especially of the duty of voters with reference to the temperance question. The exercises will be enlivened with good music.

LEG AMPUTATED.—Mr. James Fehl, a discharged soldier, residing on Center avenue, suffered amputation of his right leg, above the knee, yesterday. The unfortunate young man was wounded in one of the engagements on the breaking out of the late rebellion, in 1861, and the wound has troubled him considerably from time to time since. Recently it became so bad that amputation was found necessary. The operation was performed by Drs. Denton and Pollock, assisted by other Surgeons.

A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.—One of the most unique and at the same time well merited compliments we have heard of for some time was that paid Harry W. Williams, Manager of the Varieties, on Saturday night. During the performance, the Company presented him with a massively mounted gold-headed cane, suitably inscribed, which was so appropriate that Mr. Williams, notwithstanding his native humor and wit, was unable to meet the assault upon him by his friends, and quietly submitted to the infliction. The present was worthily bestowed.

BELLEVUE BOROUGH NOMINATIONS.—The Republicans of the thriving borough of Bellevue, located below Woods' Run, have placed in nomination the following ticket for borough officers: Burgess—S. Clancy. Justice of the Peace—S. Clancy. Council—H. Forrester, W. A. Rodgers, Jas. Hart, E. Grierson, Jas. Strain. School Directors—J. Bakewell, Jr., J. J. Eaton, three years; W. Roseburgh, R. Straw, two years; H. Clancy, J. Gourley, one year. Auditor—J. Hart, E. Grierson. Judge of Elections—J. Hart. Inspectors—Dr. Preston, U. Miller. Assessor—James Merritt. Constable—J. Crandall.

STROKE OF APOPLEXY.—Robert Neillie, Sr., Esq., an officer of the Court of Quarter Sessions, upon returning to his residence on Robinson street, Allegheny, last evening, received an apoplectic stroke. Dr. Wm. M. Herron was called in immediately and applied the usual remedies, but it is feared that the attack will have a fatal termination. Mr. Neillie being seventy-six years of age, and quite feeble. He has been a resident of Allegheny City for over thirty years. His son, Robert Neillie, Jr., and Neillie, of the Anchor Cotton Works, and Alderman David Neillie, of the Fourth ward, of this city, will regret to learn of his dangerous condition.

Accident at the Packsaddle—Train Damaged.

Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, the Day Express, East, which left this city at that o'clock in the morning, encountered a large rock which had fallen from the hillside upon the track. The engine, tender, baggage and express car was considerably damaged by the collision, and some of the passenger cars were slightly injured. The train was not running at a very high rate of speed, or the result might have been much more serious. Fortunately no one was injured, with the exception of the usual bumps and jars consequent upon so sudden a checking up. The train was delayed about three hours, but none of the other trains were hindered by the accident.

Youthful Thieves.

On Saturday two boys went to the apple stand of Jeremiah Ragen, in the Diamond Market, and there being no person about the stand but a little girl, a daughter of Mr. Ragen, one of them seized some money, amounting to about ten dollars, which was in a box, or drawer, below the stand, and made off with it. Nothing further was seen of them until yesterday morning, when one of them called at the stand with the intention of buying some apples. The little girl recognized him as the boy who was with the one that stole the money, and told her father, who went to Alderman Humbert's office and secured the services of officer Haas. The officer arrested the lad, when the latter told him that the boy who stole the money was named Joseph Goldberg. He also said that the amount taken was found necessary. The operation was performed by Drs. Denton and Pollock, assisted by other Surgeons.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—M'lle Zoe last evening commenced the second week of her engagement, and from present indications it will be as successful as the past one. She is an excellent actress, and has already become a favorite here. Manager Canning, in compliment to the natives of the Emerald Isle, will produce to-night "Green Bushes, or Ireland One Hundred Years Ago," in which M'lle Zoe will appear in two characters.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Mr. Fred. Aimes will open this favorite place of amusement this evening with a large and talented company. Since Mr. Aimes has taken charge of the establishment he has completely renovated it, and introduced new scenery, etc. The company comprises many new names, and is said to be the best ever brought to this city.

A Feeble Gasp—Ruin Runs Raving.

A red hot poker applied to the limbs or body over the locality of pain is of more benefit than Spanish flies or any liniment compounded of Cayenne pepper and turpentine. Each scalds the flesh and creates more smart and pain on the surface than the original complaint, and the poker application is quicker, cheaper, and less dangerous. Conservative cobacks are waiting over dull times; customers are few as angel's visits; a burned child is afraid of fire. The public have been burned too often by those worthless nostrums that produce a few days' relief to cure a less, and will not give them patronage. Sensible folks know better also than to dose themselves with physic or to have pills of any kind poured down their throats any longer. They have also learned the fact that mineral lard is of as much importance and benefit as cod liver oil; that the stomach as well as the head, feet and toes needs ventilated is fit to put into it. All know that pills produce restlessness and ill health, and those who use them most freely are miserable. The vendors of the worse than useless compounds have got a fit of costiveness and spleen, and are Running Rapidly Rabid, and long may they continue in this miserable state. Folks know that there is one place in New York where all can go when in pain and be sure of relief instantly, without adding more to their misery, and that is at the Metropolitan Service, New York, and 622 Arch street, Philadelphia, in the Drug Store, removes all kinds of physical pain free of expense, and these facts have set the once lucrative business of old fashioned Cayenne pepper stimulants, Spanish flies and drug pills, and the venders (any fee) breath in holy horror at Dr. Wand and his wonderful remedy—PAIN PAINT. This Paint gives no pain, leaves no color, is harmless as water, reduces all inflammation rapidly, and removes any pain from any part of the body in less than five minutes in any part of the limbs or body. Dr. Wolcott teaches all to quit the dangerous and health ruinous practice of washing the system out with tea. Dr. Wand, and live naturally, instead of indulging in artificial summersides.

Dr. Wolcott is the well known proprietor of that standard remedy for Catarrh and Colds in the head, the INSTANT PAIN ANNIHILATOR. Sold by all druggists in pure white wrappers. Beware of brown or tinted papers.

The Celebrated

Seth Thomas' Clocks, at J. Linnenbrink's, Rochester, Pa.

Y. M. C. A.

The members of the Young Men's Christian Association are requested to call at the rooms, No. 23 Fifth street, before the 20th inst., and settle their annual dues for the present fiscal year.

Another Deaf Man Has Had His Hearing Speedily Restored by Dr. Aborn.

Mr. A. Letzkus, Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter, Carson street, South Pittsburgh, testified as follows:—I applied to Dr. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street, ten days ago, with loss of hearing in my left ear, and with a most excruciating pain in the same organ, which deprived me of sleep. The pain was almost unbearable in the extreme. The Doctor's treatment entirely relieved me of all pain within forty-eight hours, and elapsed in one week. I am now perfectly cured, my hearing being restored. I could not hear the ticking of a watch when I first applied to the Doctor. This certificate is given without solicitation, and I take great pleasure in commending the Doctor as one skilled in his profession.

A. LETZKUS,
Carson street, South Pittsburgh.
February 19th, 1868.

Beaver Falls Cutlery Co.'s Knives

For sale by John Linnenbrink, Rochester, Pa.

Market Street Property at Auction.

Tuesday, March 24th, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold by auction three two desirable three story brick business houses, 21 and 23 Market street, adjoining the capitalists. See auction advertisement of Smithson, VanKirk & McClelland.

A Fallacy.

Some people think that Chronic Dyspepsia may be cured by exercise and diet alone. This is a mistake. The Stomach must be stimulated and regulated, and the liver and the discharges from the bowels kept regular before a cure can be effected. Such is the opinion of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

"They tone the stomach, set the liver right, Make pure the blood, and drive off pain and blight, That good digestion waits on appetite."

Many persons fancy that Fever and Ague can be cured by taking anything to prevent them against damp and cold. Never was there a greater fallacy. There is no absolute safeguard against malarious miasmas, except HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

"To tense the tissue, and make it sure proof, To keep the causes of disease aloof."

The Bitters is a powerful vegetable invigorant. So, too, in cases where there is a predisposition to biliousness, the constitutional tendency is combatted and held in check by the same effective agent, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Diet and regimen are powerful allies of judicious medical treatment when the preservation of health in insalubrious localities is the object in view, but they will not do it to the desired end alone. Use them as aids to the BITTERS, but do not rely upon the efficacy of any formula that does not include this admirable tonic.

The BITTERS consist of an unadulterated vegetable essence (unrivalled among stimulants,) medicinally developed in the purest and best-edged virtue as tonics. It is agreeable to the taste and perfectly harmless. Even to children of delicate constitution it may be given with perfect impunity. In fact, with these, as with those of older growth, its wonderful recuperant properties are at once apparent.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

FEVER AND AGUE! CHILL FEVER!!
DUMB AGUE!!!

It is not a very difficult thing to break the ague—that is, for a time to scatter it over the system, with Quinine, Arsenic, or similar poisons. But a vegetable medicine which not only breaks the fits, but eradicates from the system, is a remedy worth having. Such is HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC AGUE PILLS—a harmless sugar pill; *it cures the disease*, breaks up the fits and eradicates from the system, and even juvenile shivering subjects are soon cured. Children, infants and the most feeble may take it with impunity. The most inveterate cases are radically cured by it. Price 50 cents per box.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from - $5 to $

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicine Company,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

DIED:

GLASS—On Sunday evening, March 15th, 1868, at 12 o'clock, COL. JOHN P. GLASS, in the fortyseventh year.

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 126 Wylie street. The friends of the family and the members of his late Company of the Enrolled Militia, also all soldiers of the late war, are respectfully invited to attend.

HOLLINGSHEAD—ELLA A. WOOD, daughter of Rev. James and Sarah Hollingshead, on Monday night, at 12 o'clock, aged one year and eight months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents (No. 30 Beaver avenue, Allegheny City, fortnightly Methodist,) on WEDNESDAY, March 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

IRON TANKS
OF ANY SIZE.
SHEET
AND
PLATE IRON WORK,
MANUFACTURED BY
W. B. SCAIFE,
NOS. 119 AND 121 FIRST STREET.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.
We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,
BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF
U. S. BONDS,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.
SEVEN-THIRTIES
Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 16, 1868.

The important question of the right of the State to tax United States bonds is the subject of a very elaborate and exhaustive argument published in one of our eastern exchanges. It shows that under our National Constitution not only have the States no right to tax national securities, but that Congress cannot constitutionally confer such a power upon them. The power to tax national securities is one of the attributes of national sovereignty which the State cannot exercise and Congress cannot delegate to them without violating that clause of the Constitution which makes the national government supreme over the States in the exercise of all its delegated functions. The arguments against the expediency of taxing national securities are strong as those against its constitutionality. It would lead to their taxation at different rates in the various States, and consequently would drive them out of the States in which they are heavily taxed into those in which they are taxed less. As the bonds held abroad cannot be taxed, it would tend to drive a still larger proportion of our national debt into the hands of foreigners, and to increase the drain of gold necessary to pay the interest to our foreign creditors. The tax payers would save nothing, as whatever might be the tax levied on the bond, it would be added to the amount of the interest which Government has to pay, and no would ultimately be collected from the present tax-payers. A loan which might be effected at five per cent., if subjected to a tax of one per cent., can only be effected at six per cent., and the additional one per cent. is paid by the tax-payer. Or if the loan is already negotiated, the taxation of the bondholder may accomplish a virtual repudiation of part of the interest, and a dishonest saving to the Government for the time; but when the Government is obliged to renew its loans, as it constantly must, any repudiation it may have been guilty of are charged against it by the public creditor, and forms an element in the terms on which he offers the loan. The experiment of sustaining the Government by taxing its own debts is a repetition of the vagabond's policy of living on the interest of what he owes. It has never yet been profitable or respectable.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., furnish the following quotations of governments at the different calls at the New York Exchange, as furnished them by their correspondents, Jay Cooke & Co:

	Opening.	Noon.	Closing
6's, 1881, coupon			
6's, 1881, registered			
5-20's, 1862, coupon			
5-20's, 1862, registered			
5-20's, 1864, coupon			
5-20's, 1864, registered			
5-20's, 1865, coupon			
5-20's, 1865, registered			
5-20's, 1867, coupon			
5-20's, 1867, registered			
5-20's, 1868, coupon			
5-20's, 1868, registered			
10-40's, coupon			
10-40's, registered			
7-30's, 1st series			
7-30's, 2d series			
7-30's, 3d series			

—Governments are rapidly regaining their usual standard of quotations. We annex the following table giving the closing quotations each day as mentioned as furnished us by Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., Bankers, corner of Wood and Fourth streets:

	Mar. 10.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 12.	Mar. 13.	Mar. 14.	Mar. 16.
U. S. 6's, 1881						
U. S. 5-20's, 1862						
U. S. 5-20's, 1864						
U. S. 5-20's, 1865						
U. S. 5-20's, 1867						
U. S. 5-20's, 1868						
U. S. 10-40's						
U. S. 7-30's, 1st series						
U. S. 7-30's, 2d series						
U. S. 7-30's, 3d series						
Gold						

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, March 14:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Mar. 9	$ 4,211,000 00	$ 1,000 00
" 10	4,111,000 00	1,000 00
" 11	4,111,000 00	1,000 00
" 12	4,111,000 00	1,000 00
" 13	4,111,000 00	1,000 00
" 14	4,111,000 00	1,000 00
Totals	$ 24,776,000 00	$ 6,000 00

—The Keystone Rink announces a dividend of ten per cent. This, as has been remarked, as the result of a three months' skating season, is an excellent exhibit, and gives most satisfactory proof of good management and popularity. The entire property of the establishment is not shown by this declaration of a dividend either, for quite a considerable share of the receipts have been laid aside to be expended for improvements and alterations of the Rink for the summer season.

—The New York *Herald* (Sunday edition) says. "There has been renewed excitementin Erie on the Stock Exchange to-day, owing mainly to the appointment of a Receiver for the proceeds of the last sale of new stock by the company, and the fluctuations were from 75½ to 77½, with the closing transactions at 75½. This further decline took the street somewhat by surprise, and disposed some of the speculative holders to sell out in disgust. It was queried whether the Vanderbilt party were letting the price down in order to buy more stock at the reduced quotations, or whether they found themselves unable to support it by reason of the heavy load they are already carrying, and opinions, as usual in such cases, are divided on the subject. That there is no lack of money in the outside public to buy the stock is very evident, and the present indications are that the bull party in it will lose heavily unless they are prepared to continue buying. With respect to the contest for the control of the property the result is doubtful, and public sentiment is strongly against the establishment of a monopoly of the railroads of the country. Already the New York Central, the Hudson river and the Harlem lines are under a one man power, and to add the Erie to the number that now control the roads would be against the public interests. It would then be in the power of this monopoly to dictate its own rates of fare and freight; the Legislature would be powerless, and would abolish all restrictions which it wished to have removed; and where fair means were not sufficient to accomplish this result bribery and corruption would do so. The resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of this city on Thursday last in favor of the separate ownership and control of the railways leading to this city, directs the tone of public feeling with regard to this attempt to add the Erie to an already powerful combination. It is true that the Pennsylvania Central and the Erie lines are in a position still to compete with the Vanderbilt roads, supposing Erie to be one of them, for Western traffic, but the tendency of such a monopoly would be to extort higher rates from shippers and feeders, and it would be to the interest of the competing roads mentioned to work in harmony with this monopoly by adjusting their tariff to that of Vanderbilt lines. In that case there would be danger of the whole railway system of the country being virtually controlled by the monopoly in question. The Legislature should therefore act upon the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce, and consider the propriety of reviviving an old law of this State forbidding any person to be a director of more than one railway company in the State. With respect to the proceedings before Judge Barnard to-day, it is not probable that the receiver appointed will be able to discover the funds of which he is supposed to be in search, as the cash in hand as well as the archives of the company having been removed, according to current report, out of the State, namely, to Jersey City, and the affairs of the company out of the courts here. We may mention that the receiver is a son-in-law of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and what further action may be taken under the peculiar circumstances remains to be seen. Meanwhile the battle of the rate remains from the unexpectedly small receipts from the interior.

—James W. Kennedy has succeeded S. S. Bryan, Esq., in the broker business, at the office lately occupied by him in the Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth street. Stocks, promissory notes, bonds, mortgages, &c., bought and sold. Loans negotiated at low rates on collaterals, such as sound dividend stocks, United States, municipal, State or railroad bonds. Being in direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards, when in session, he can execute orders for the purchase or sale of railroad stocks, Government securities, gold, &c., at the stocks, Government securities, gold, &c., at the lowest rates and terms required by the brokers in that city.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, March 16, 1868.

We have no change to note in our general market to-day of any material consequence from those last reported. There are more orders coming in for goods from country merchants, and the orders are increased in amounts. The country roads are not so impassable and this interferes considerably with trade. The receipts of produce continue very light, with the exception of flour and oats, which are on the increase. We note the following since our last report: Flour, 1,393 bbls; apples, 214 bbls; corn, 1,468 sacks; barley, 540 sacks; rye, 195 sacks; oats, 1,831 sacks, and butter, 89 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Market quiet at $ 3 @@ 3 bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—We note sales of 10 pkgs at 8@ 9 gallon.

BUTTER—A scarcity still exists, with a good demand. We note sales of 20 pkgs extra choice roll, on arrival, at 32@@33 ₱ lb.

BEANS—The market is bare of eggs and prices are nominal, ranging from 2@@3 ₱ doz.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market steady for shoulder, at 11½@@12c; hds and bbls 13½@@14c; clear sides 15¼@@15½c; sugar-cured hams 17@c, and lard 15¾c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 lard oil sold at $1 30, and No. 2 at $1 00 ₱ gallon. Market steady.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote peaches, halves, at 10@ 11c; do, quarters, at 7@@8c ₱ lb, as to quality, and amount of sale.

HAY—At the city scales loose timothy hay commands readily $19@@20 ₱ ton, as to quality. The country roads are so bad that farmers will not venture out to market.

ONIONS—The market is bare of onions and the demand good at $4 @@5 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—We quote peachblows at $1 25 ₱ bbl, or $1 00@@1 10 ₱ bushel.

MAPLE MOLASSES—The receipts as yet have been light. We quote at 60@@65c ₱ gallon.

SEED—We note sales of 18 bushels timothy seed at $2 45 ₱ bushel, and 20 bushels clover seed at $5 25 ₱ bushel.

BUFFALOES—We note sales of 4 tons middlings at $1 30 ₱ hundred.

SHIPSTUFF—One car in depot sold at $1 15 ₱ hundred.

GRAIN—The receipts of oats have been light, but are improving. Prices are unchanged. We note sales of 300 bushels, to arrive, purchaser furnishing sacks, at 65c, and 500 bushels on the wharf at 70c ₱ bushel. There is a firm market for rye at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is without change, and car from first hands may be quoted at 90@95c, and shelled from store at $1 00@@1 05 ₱ bushel. The millers are buying rec winter wheat at $2 45, and white wheat at $2 85 ₱ bushel. Outside of the mills there is nothing doing in wheat.

FLOUR—There is more doing in flour. Choice winter sells at $12@@12 50; choice spring at $10 75@@11 25, and medium at nominal prices ranging from $9@@10 25 ₱ barrel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 17, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market since our last has undergone no change, and is still dull and heavy. Refined is the feature in the market to-day. There holders were asking a further advance of 1@@2c. The stock of refined to this market is small. The result was that about 1,000 bbls changed hands at the above quotations. The quotations in that market were: P. L. S. to W. 23c; S. W. 24c; crude 16c. New York—P. L. S. to W. 25c; S. White 26c; crude 16c.

Crude—Nothing to note since our last. The amount of transactions to record. Refined oil spot is held at 24@c, April 25c, May 25@c, and for the last six months 26c. Among the sales were 500 bbls S. W. refined (private) 10 days 24c; 1,000 bbls September, 1,000 bbls October, 26c for each month. Also, 1,000 bbls November, September and October, on the same terms and conditions.

CRUDE OIL—The market was inactive. The receipts continue light, and the shipments are small. The only sale reported was 1,000 bbls bulk for June delivery, at 9c. Spot oil was unchanged.

LATER.—Since the above was written, we have had a meeting of refiners, and they have agreed as follows: 1,000 bbls bulk, May, 9c; 1,000 do, June, 9c; 1,000 do, June, 9½c; 2,000 do, July, 9½c; 1,000 do, August, 10c, and 1,000 bbls do, September, at 10c ₱ gallon.

Oil Receipts by River and Rail.

Wm. Miller ..... 97 | W. McCutcheon 50
Clarke & Co. ..... 52 | Lockhart & Frew 28
A. Kidd & Co. ..... 24 |

Total 1,146

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Nat. Ref. & S. Co., 250 bbls refined to Peter Wright & Sons.
Nat. Ref. & S. Co., 1 bbls ref to F. A. Dilworth, Philadelphia.
Frazwell, Logan & Stockdale, 250 bbls ref to Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.
Wilson & Ross, 200 bbls benzoline to W. P. Logan & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 150 bbls benz to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 147 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Hook, Ballentine & Co., 30 bbls ref, to W. O. Winder, Philadelphia.
Total ..... 30 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, March 16, 1868.

On account of the high water and damaged railroads, there are no operations in crude to-day. Quotations remain at $4 00@@5 00.

Box'on Shoe and Leather Market.

The following is the report of Boston shoe and leather market in the volume of business, and for some kinds of light, reasonable work, wanted for the spring trade, better prices have been realized. Upon manufacturers' hands there is a fair stock of medium goods, and light pegged leather work is also in fair demand and sold well up to production. Thick boots and brogans, adapted to the Western and Southern trade, remain very dull, and do not, as a general thing, command full prices.

Manufacturers are more generally employed than at any previous period of the season. Orders are coming in quite freely for spring trade, and we are having a good run of custom from interior sections, and are, strangely enough, not troubled with any lack of help. Journeymen's prices remain unchanged, and there is a shrinking for higher wages and home orders are coming in more freely than for some months past. Stocks are light, and the market remains firm.

Hemlock sole leather remains quiet for rough sport, but prices are firm, with no stock of importance accumulating. Oak sole leather is in good demand, with manufacturers in receipt of more orders for their goods than they can fill. Prices are firm and unchanged. Hemlock calf is in active demand and firm, but oak calf is in less demand, and prices are weak. Upper leathers are strong, but without material change.

Hemlock sole is in good demand and tending upward. Oak sole is in active demand and firm. Calf and kip are in good demand and firm. Upper leather is in fair demand, and prices are firm. Harness leather is selling at a range of high prices. Rough stuffs quiet at former prices. Belting leather is in fair demand and firm. Linings are in fair demand and firm. Calf skins are in fair demand and firm. Sheepskins are in fair demand and firm. Hemlock calf is in fair demand and firm. Kips are in fair demand and firm. Goat skins are in fair demand and firm. Harness leather is selling at high prices. Upper leather is in fair demand and firm. Lastings declining both in stock and oak.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

F. Shiras & Co., 1 car pig iron; Rees, Graff & Co., 1 car sand; Newton & Co., 1 car do; Wilson, Ross & Co., 1 car do; Wilhelm, Wolf, Duff & Co., 1 car do; Evans, Hussey & Co., 1 car do; Lockhart, Frew & Co., 1 car do; Hartupee & Co., 1 car do; Hartupee & Co., 1 car do; Hartupee